





# U.S. briefs Kingdom on industrial summit

By Javid Hassan  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, June 10 — Marc Leland, U.S. assistant secretary of treasury for international affairs, is currently in the Kingdom delegated by his government to brief Saudi leaders on the upshot of the Paris summit conference of industrialized countries.

Leland said in a press conference here Thursday that he is utilizing the occasion to review the activities of the Saudi-U.S. Joint Economic Commission (JEC) of which he is the U.S. coordinator. He said that the commission annual meeting is scheduled for Washington in October.

Referring to subjects likely to figure on the agenda for the JEC parleys in Washington, Leland said one of them will be exploring areas for enhancing the scope of the U.S.-Saudi joint ventures in the Kingdom. Toward this end, the U.S. department of commerce could provide through JEC information enabling the U.S. partner to team up with his Saudi counterpart. This will be one of the subjects that may be taken up during the discussions, he said.

Dwelling on the achievements of JEC, Leland referred to the vocational training

program as one of the most significant of these. He said 17 different projects are being implemented under this program, some of which have already been completed. "It is also planned for assisting vocational and technical training of Saudis throughout the Kingdom. This program is not just confined to the metropolitan areas but is being extended throughout the Kingdom to help teachers who can give the vocational assistance that is needed."

Another project that has made headway is the farm credit bank. It is based on assisting Saudi banks in boosting the agricultural capacity in the country by granting interest-free loans. "I am very impressed with the success of the scheme," he said.

The third accomplishment of JEC is the economic center for information. The center provides computerized economic information to the ministry of finance and national economy, both at the national and international levels. The fourth says Leland, is the Soleras project aimed at tapping solar energy as an alternative to oil. Under this project a solar-powered village has been constructed near Riyadh. Saudi scientists have also been trained in Arizona under this program. "It is going to be a revolutionary project in the years to come," the U.S. official adds.

Dealing with the issues discussed at the Paris summit, Leland points out that the United States had proposed closer coordination among the seven participating countries of their economic policies so that uniform monetary and fiscal policies could be formulated. An agreement was also reached on fostering economic cooperation.

He says the issue of intervention in the exchange markets to stabilize international currencies came in for a good deal of attention.



TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Crown Prince Fahd (left) listens to an explanation by Ibrahim Al-Zibela, Baha district telephone manager, during the opening of the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" exhibit in Jeddah Wednesday. Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal (second from left) smiles, while Western Region Telephone Director Rabea Dahlan (third from left) looks on. The maze of telephone lines and cable bisection is seen in the foreground.

# Renowned consultant seeks finance for 'unique project'

Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, June 10 — The search for a Saudi financier who would be interested in a unique project has brought a one-time consultant to Walt Disney to Riyadh. He is K.C. Yamato, executive director of International Consulting Company who is listed in the International Who's Who on the same page with Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Petroleum minister.

Yamato told Arab News Wednesday that his project, still in the conceptual stage, involves setting up a permanent international exhibition in Hawaii where he lives. The exhibition, he said, is estimated to cost \$250 million. It will display the wonders and charm of Asian riveting the attention of five million tourists that annually visit Hawaii.

The exhibition will feature Asian countries like Saudi Arabia, India and the Far East. On display will be a miniature Taj Mahal, the ornate spectacle of a Chinese theater, the majesty of an Arabian minaret, the stately splendor of a Russian exhibit hall, the delicate perfection of a Japanese tea house, the exotic panoply of a Middle Eastern bazaar, international delicacies besides a thousand different exhibits.

The need for a permanent Asian exhibition, according to Yamato, has become all the

greater in view of the information gap that exists in the West. Many Westerners still have old-fashioned notions about Asia and are hardly aware of the region's rich cultural tapestry, its technological strides or its export potential. A permanent exhibition on Asia, he feels, will correct the Western perspective.

There are other pressing reasons as well for an exhibition of this kind. Asia contains more than three-fourths of the world's population extending from the Arabian shores in the west to the Pacific Ocean nations in the east. Since 1978, the United States has done more business with Asia than with Europe.

Explaining why the proposed exhibition complex should be sited in Hawaii, Yamato said these islands, apart from enjoying a tourist boom, are strategically located in the Pacific with access to the Far East and the West. These islands, therefore, can serve as an ideal base for projecting the true image of the Orient.

According to Yamato, the land, on which the proposed exhibition complex is to be put up, has been appraised for tax purposes at \$131 million and has an area of 70 acres.

On-site facilities will enable the visitors to book orders or initiate transactions. From the commercial point of view, he said, the exhibition complex will be of tremendous significance to the Asians who could motivate the visitors.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:13	4:07	3:38	3:21	3:46	4:11
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:20	12:21	11:52	11:39	12:04	12:33
Asr (Afternoon)	3:39	3:42	3:14	3:05	3:30	4:05
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:04	7:11	6:43	6:33	6:57	7:32
Isha (Night)	8:34	8:41	8:13	8:03	8:27	9:02

## Palestinians here urged to join fight

RIYADH, June 10 (SPA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representative in Saudi Arabia, Rafiq Al-Natsha, appealed Thursday to all Palestinians residing in the Kingdom and capable of carrying arms to join the commandos in Lebanon now resisting the Israeli invasion.

Those responding to the appeal should report to Fatah's office which will arrange their transportation to wherever they should be, the Palestinian official said.

## Society plans courses

JEDDAH, June 10 — The Faisaliyah Women Welfare Society will organize courses for teaching English and French to children between six and 12 years.

Etidal Iteivi, the society's head of educational affairs, told Arab News Thursday that the courses will last one month each. Classes will be three times a week and application fees will be nominal, she said.

## Apicorp board reviews progress

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, June 10 — The Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (Apicorp) reviewed reports on the progress of work on Arab joint venture projects it participated in financing.

These ventures include an Arab detergent chemicals company, a lube oil and additives project, a synthetic rubber and carbon black project and a gasoline octane booster (MTBE) project, according to a statement by the corporation Thursday.

Apicorp, in its second board meeting for this year held Tuesday, also reviewed interim reports on investment activities and financial

results for the first quarter of 1982. Its 1981 net profit had reached SR164 million. The next board meeting will be held Sept. 23, at Apicorp headquarters in Alkhobar.

Tuesday's meeting was attended by representatives of member states of the Organization of the Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). Jamal Hassan Jawa, deputy governor of Petromin and the Kingdom's representative, chaired the meeting.

The corporation was established in 1974 as a pan-Arab organization which promotes petroleum based industries. By 1980, Apicorp had contributed more than \$900 million in financing and managing projects in the Arab world.

The chemical detergents company, to be built in Iraq, had been approved in principle in 1979 at a cost of 72 million Iraqi dinars. Apicorp agreed to contribute 25 percent of the capital while member states were to raise the rest.

Apicorp also reviewed the lube plant designed to produce 20,000 tons a year in its first phase. The plant is planned for Yanbu and it is to be established in cooperation with Petromin.

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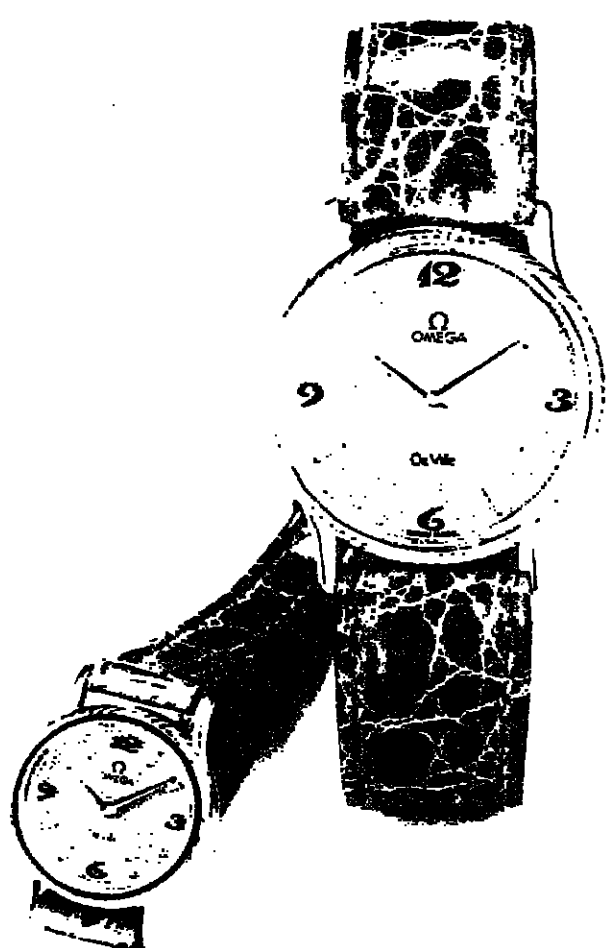
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## PLO foes shot Israel envoy, U.K. report says

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The Reagan administration said Wednesday it has learned from British authorities that the suspects in the shooting of Israel's ambassador to London last week were members of an organization hostile to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Israel had justified its invasion of Lebanon by alleging that the PLO was behind the attack on the ambassador. The PLO denied responsibility.

A British report also gave support to the view of some well-placed officials here that Israel had been looking for an excuse to invade Lebanon to subdue PLO nationalists.

At the time of the invasion, a U.S. arranged ceasefire had been in effect for 10 months, and U.S. officials said it had been largely respected by the PLO. The latest information on the shooting of Israel's ambassador June 3 was disclosed Wednesday by Alan Romberg, the deputy State Department spokesman. "We have learned from the British authorities that the (four arrested) suspects in the shooting of Ambassador Argov are linked to a dissident terrorist group called Black June... which has opposed recent PLO policy and leadership," Romberg said.

However, Romberg refused to be drawn into a discussion of whether that development changed the U.S. assessment of whether Israel was justified in invading Lebanon. U.S. officials have avoided any public criticism of Israel's actions in Lebanon, a stance that was maintained again Wednesday.

"I have not addressed the question of justification," Romberg said. "I am not going to address the question of justification." On June 7, the day after the Israeli invasion began, the administration issued a statement through Romberg citing the invasion as part of "the spiral of violence" that started with the attempted assassination of Argov.

Meanwhile, with police marksmen positioned at nearby windows and a score of officers patrolling inside and outside the courtroom, three Arabs appeared in a London court for one minute Thursday in connection with the attempted assassination of Argov.

Lambeth magistrates court ordered the men held in continued police custody and set a third court appearance for next Thursday. Bail was denied at the arraignment Monday.

## Egypt dismayed by American veto

CAIRO, June 10 (R) — Egypt conveyed its dismay to Washington over the U.S. veto of a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel's failure to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, foreign ministry sources said Thursday.

"Egyptian public opinion found it extremely difficult to understand the reasons for the U.S. veto which seemed to justify the Israeli aggression," the sources said. The mass circulation *Al-Akhar* newspaper said in an editorial that the U.S. wanted to make

the U.N. organization a tool for serving its objectives. "Humanity has become so weak that even a verbal condemnation of Israel's crimes in Lebanon has been vetoed," it said.

President Hosni Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser, Osama El-Bar, flies to Washington this weekend to join Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali in talks with the U.S. administration on the situation in Lebanon. Ali has been on a private visit to Geneva for the past week.

## Iran troops to leave for Lebanon

LONDON, June 10 (R) — Iran is sending its first group of volunteers to South Lebanon in the next 24 hours to fight Israeli invasion forces, Iran's national news agency IRNA reported Thursday.

IRNA quoted the deputy commander of the revolutionary guards, Ali Makhani, as saying the troops were the first Iranian contingent going to Lebanon and would leave "today or tomorrow" upon the proposal of the Syrian government.

The agency did not say how many soldiers would be dispatched. A spokesman for Iran's parliament told Reuters by telephone that

recruitment centers had been set up to register volunteers.

Commanders of both the regular army and the revolutionary guards have said their men are ready to fight Israel, according to IRNA.

A high-level Iranian delegation led by the Defense Minister Col. Muhammad Salimi, has gone to Damascus for talks on military aid for Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Diplomatic sources in Tehran said Iran had lost much military equipment in the war against Iraq and added that they expected any aid would be in the form of troops and light arms.

## N'djamena life returns to normal

N'DJAMENA, June 10 (AP) — Two days after the rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissene Habre seized control of Chad's capital, the streets were calm and the market was functioning normally Wednesday despite the lack of any government.

Sources close to the rebel leader said he was working quickly trying to organize a government and institute basic services. The rebels have already been in contact with several French entrepreneurs in an effort to get the city functioning again. French technicians had been working in the city for months to re-establish power, telephone and water supplies destroyed in the civil war.

On Monday, the rebel forces rolled into the capital virtually unopposed and took control of the city from President Goukouni Oueddei after a fight of less than an hour. Goukouni fled N'djamena across the Chari River into neighboring Cameroon.

The only basic difference discernable bet-

ween Wednesday and three weeks ago is that the soldiers patrolling the streets now bear a piece of red color on their uniforms symbolizing their adherence to Habre's Armed Forces of the North, instead of the blue.

French Ambassador Claude Soubeste, who had remained in N'djamena throughout the takeover, said fighting had stopped in southern Chad where Vice President Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue's supporters rose in revolt.

Soubeste said he had been in radio contact with the French consulate in Moundou and that the two sides were trying to reach some sort of agreement. Kamougue had been severely criticized by some of his followers for his alliance with Goukouni.

One of the major problems now, according to French diplomats, is getting fuel oil across the river from Cameroon to operate the generators.



SYRIAN REINFORCEMENT: A column of Syrian tanks and jeeps head south to the Bekaa to fight the Israelis who have been attacking the area. (Wirephoto)

### On intimidation of troops

## Tel Aviv rejects UNIFIL protest

TEL AVIV, June 10 (AP) — The United Nations peacekeeping force in South Lebanon says its troops were pushed aside and intimidated and threatened by tank guns as Israeli troops invaded Lebanon.

Maj. Gen. William Callaghan of Ireland, commander of the force, protested sharply in a letter to Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, but according to a report of

Eytan's reply broadcast on Israel radio Wednesday, the Israeli said bluntly: "The army will perform its tasks whether you like it or not."

The U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) of 7,000 troops from 11 countries was created to help peace after Israel's 1978 invasion of South Lebanon. It claims its outgunned soldiers tried to stop the massive Israeli invasion Sunday.

### Palestinians seize

## Arab League office

THE HAGUE, June 10 (AP) — Members of a Palestinian group occupied the Arab League office here Thursday to protest what they called the inaction of Arab states in the face of the Israeli invasion. About 30 members of the Palestinian Union of the Netherlands entered the league's Dutch office during a midday meeting of Arab ambassadors in the Netherlands. The protesters were unarmed and the occupation was peaceful.

### In military court trial

## Turkish leader denies conspiracy

ISTANBUL, June 10 (AP) — Abdullah Basturk, continuing testimony in self-defense before a military court here Wednesday, denied prosecutor's charges that the labor group he led "ever aspired" to seize power by violent means.

Basturk took the stand again to reply to questions from Maj. Cetin Guvenek, Basturk and 51 other top leaders of the Revolutionary Trades Union Confederation (DISK) face the death penalty if convicted of charges of "Marxist conspiracy by organizing workers to stage wildcat strikes and disrupting the national economy" in the years before the military takeover.

The trial is being held in a sports hall in a vast student housing complex outside Istanbul's Byzantine-built ancient ramparts.

The judge asked Basturk to comment on allegations that DISK was "in the process of staging a gradual revolution" before the coup.

Basturk maintained that he had warned his rank-and-file repeatedly against involvement in the wave of terrorism that had split the country before the generals stepped in. The DISK was the second largest labor group in Turkey with more than 500,000 members especially in the state sector enterprises.

Basturk expressed "ignorance" when asked to comment on claims that military authorities had found stacks of books and pamphlets of the outlawed Turkish Communist Party (TKP) at its headquarters. He also denied contentions that DISK had organized seminars on "Marxist-Leninist ideology" to its members and made propaganda favoring the Soviet Union and socialist regimes in Europe.

Following the takeover, military authorities have filed charges against several leftist and rightist unions and civil organiza-

## Soviet attacks near Kabul kill 40 civilians

NEW DELHI, June 10 (AP) — As many as 40 Afghan civilians were killed and many wounded earlier this month when Soviet helicopter gunships bombed villages in the Jamaly area, north of Kabul, a Western diplomatic report said Wednesday.

The report suggested the bombardment may have been in reprisal against a May 30 rebel attack on Soviet outpost 10 kilometers north of the Afghan capital. Four Soviet army personnel were reported killed in the rebel raid.

The report said "assassinations and war-related funerals continue as usual" in Kabul. On May 30, a mine blew up underneath an Afghan army personnel carrier in Kabul's Karte Sch section, shattering windows in adjacent buildings.

The report said late last month the elderly maternal uncle of ruling Marxist party politburo member and former Education Minister Dr. Anahita Ratebzad was shot dead in the Afghan capital.

Ms. Ratebzad, a former professor of medicine at Kabul University who reportedly is a close companion of President Babrak Karmal attended the funeral of her slain uncle, the report added.

Early this month, an Afghan army officer, who also was an active member of the ruling party, was assassinated at his home in Kabul's Aishar district by three youths, who escaped, the same report said.

The report said traffic in the northeastern section of the capital was briefly disrupted the past weekend "as long automobile and bus convoys drove to the cemetery to pay their last respects" to army officers killed in fierce fighting in the strategic Panjshir Valley.

Western diplomats Tuesday supported Afghan government claims that Soviet and Afghan forces had captured much of the 160 kms rebel-held valley after two weeks of fighting.

## U.S. hopes for extension of Lebanon peace force

WASHINGTON, June 10 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan's administration appears to be pinning hope for peace in Lebanon on an expanded international military force positioned between the Arabs and Israelis.

The use of U.S. forces is a remote possibility, "a U.S. official, asking not to be identified, said Wednesday. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, meanwhile, was meeting with NATO foreign ministers in Bonn Thursday with the new Middle East fighting certain to be discussed. But officials here said there are no plans for Haig to go to the Middle East "at present."

But the official said the United States doesn't believe Israel can permanently hold the slice of Lebanon it has seized and will have to find another way to protect its northern truce lines. The United States, he said, hopes for early talks possibly leading to an expanded United Nations peacekeeping force, perhaps the creation of an entirely new multinational military unit similar to the one created to serve in the Sinai.

"The Israelis have repeatedly assured us that they have no territorial aspirations in Lebanon," the official said. "But the fighting is going on fast and furious. We're still working to get it over. But it's not over yet."

Israel's ambassador to Washington, Moshe Ahrens, told reporters at an embassy briefing that Israeli troops will stay in Lebanon as long as necessary to keep Palestinians away from Israel. The United States probably will be a party to talks about "what happens next," he said.

Ahrens said the fighting has to stop before political solutions can be considered and "nobody can give any accurate projection of how long Israeli troops will remain in the area."

Meanwhile, British nationals in west Beirut were advised by their embassy Wednesday to move to the eastern sector of the

city because of the fighting. East Beirut is generally considered safer than west Beirut, where Palestinian positions have been repeatedly attacked by Israeli aircraft in the past few days.

## Tunis meeting postponed

MANAMA, June 10 (Agencies) — An Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for Friday in Tunisia has been postponed indefinitely, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency reported Thursday.

The agency's Tunis dispatch attributed the postponement to "the extraordinary circumstances in Lebanon and highest-level Arab contacts now undertaken with a view to adopting a unified position" on the Lebanese crisis.

The meeting had been originally scheduled, at Syria's request, to discuss Zaire's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

## BRIEFS

ISTANBUL, June 10 (AP) — An outbreak of pneumonia in the southern province of Mersin has killed 52 children in the past five months, the semi-official Anatolian news agency said Wednesday.

Anatolia, in a dispatch from Mersin, reported the victims were aged between 15 days and four years old.

AMMAN (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will visit Jordan for three days during the second half of this month, the royal palace announced Wednesday. His talks with King Hussein are expected to cover the international situation, Middle East developments and bilateral relations.

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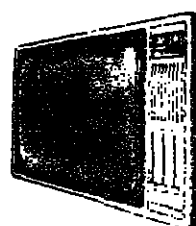
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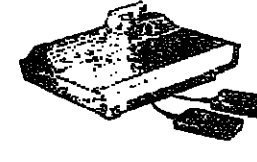
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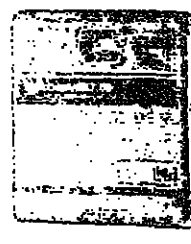
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**Crackdown threatened****Bill approval makes Kenya 1-party state**

NAIROBI, June 10 (R) — Kenya officially became a one-party state under the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) after parliament unanimously approved a bill to amend the constitution to this end.

The bill stating that "there shall be in Kenya only one political party, the Kenya African National Union", was rushed through three readings and committee stages unopposed by the 158 elected members, all of them representing KANU.

Kenya has been a de facto one-party state since 1969, when a short-lived opposition party was dissolved. Parliament also passed unanimously a bill to bring election laws into line with the one-party amendment. Wednesday, recent calls to form an opposition party have been followed by the expulsion from KANU of government critics Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, and George Anyona.

Anyona has since been detained on security grounds as have former deputy director

of intelligence Stephen Muriithi and their lawyer, John Khaminwa. Three Nairobi lecturers have been picked up by police and one, history lecturer Maina Wa Kinyatti, has been remanded on a charge of possessing seditious publications. He has denied this.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has warned he will crack down hard on dissent, especially when his chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) ends in August. Action taken so far has only been the tip of the iceberg, the president has said. When he took power in 1978, he released all detainees and said detention would only be used as a last resort.

Moi said two days ago he would do everything to "tighten all the screws of state security," adding "all leaders must identify with the aspirations of the ruling party KANU if they want to survive. Those who want more than one party...belong to the same group which has been causing disturbances at the University of Nairobi and other institutions."

Nairobi students had called for a referendum on the one-party issue. Three colleges were closed last month following campus unrest. Moi said the government would not allow "revolutionaries promoting foreign ideologies" to disrupt education. He accused students of conspiring to obtain arms from abroad and of trying to foment chaos and unrest.

The one-party move comes at a time when Kenya's economic situation is worsening, with a string of balance of payments deficits and a foreign exchange squeeze. The boom years of the late 1970s when prices for Kenya's vital coffee and tea exports peaked have been followed by a long, lean spell blamed by the government on stagnant export earnings and higher import costs, especially for oil.

**13 Salvadorans killed in sweep**

SAN SALVADOR, June 10 (AP) — An army colonel who headed a huge sweep against leftist guerrillas in northern El Salvador said Wednesday a total of 13 persons including insurgents and women and children were killed in crossfire during the operation.

Radio Venceremos, the clandestine guerrillas broadcasting station, claimed this week government troops that included a battalion recently trained in the United States had massacred 600 civilians in two villages near the Honduran border.

Col. Domingo Momenrosa, who commanded 4,000 troops during the operation in Chalatenango province that started May 29 and ended on Tuesday, gave the casualty figure at a news conference here but gave no breakdown on how many of those killed were guerrillas and how many were non-combatants.

He said a lieutenant and two government soldiers were killed during the operation, and 20 soldiers wounded. He said guerrilla camps were destroyed.

The United States has been helping the Salvadoran government fight the leftist insurrection. American aid includes military hardware and the stationing here of 56 U.S. non-combat military advisers. The Bellosio regiment has recently returned with special anti-guerrilla training in Georgia.

**Bahamians go to polls**

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 10 (AP) — By bus, foot and motor vehicle, voters in the 700 islands of the Bahamas went to the polls Thursday to decide whether to extend the government of Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling, who led the British colony to independence eight years ago.

Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) faces its toughest challenge ever from the Free National Movement (FNM) headed by former Attorney-general and millionaire Lawyer Kendal G.L. Isaacs.

Labeling Pindling and his supporters "the rascals," the opposition is fielding candidates in 42 of the Bahamas' 43 constituencies and backing an independent in the 43rd.

Isaacs points out that Pindling's party won only 55 percent of the popular vote in the 1977 general elections. He said recently that the FNM expects to win at least a one-seat majority in the House of Assembly, from which the prime minister and government are then chosen.

Shrugging off the opposition's charges of political cronyism and corruption as "delusions," Pindling is also forecasting a one-sided vote from the 80,000 registered voters in the Bahamas.

"We're not going to bring home the bacon, not just a few rascals," he told a crowd of enthusiastic Nassau campaigners. "We're going to get the whole hog."

Neutral observers predict a narrow PLP victory, thanks to its still strong ties with labor, the rising middle class and nationalistic youth.

"Pindling will never allow the country forget that he is the black Moses who led the Bahamas to independence and the 20th century," said Dean Collingwood, a sociology professor who specializes in Bahamian studies at Macmurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois.

"Pindling's only liability is the numerous charges of corruption that have hurled against his regime, and the displays of suddenly acquired wealth by public officials," Collingwood said.

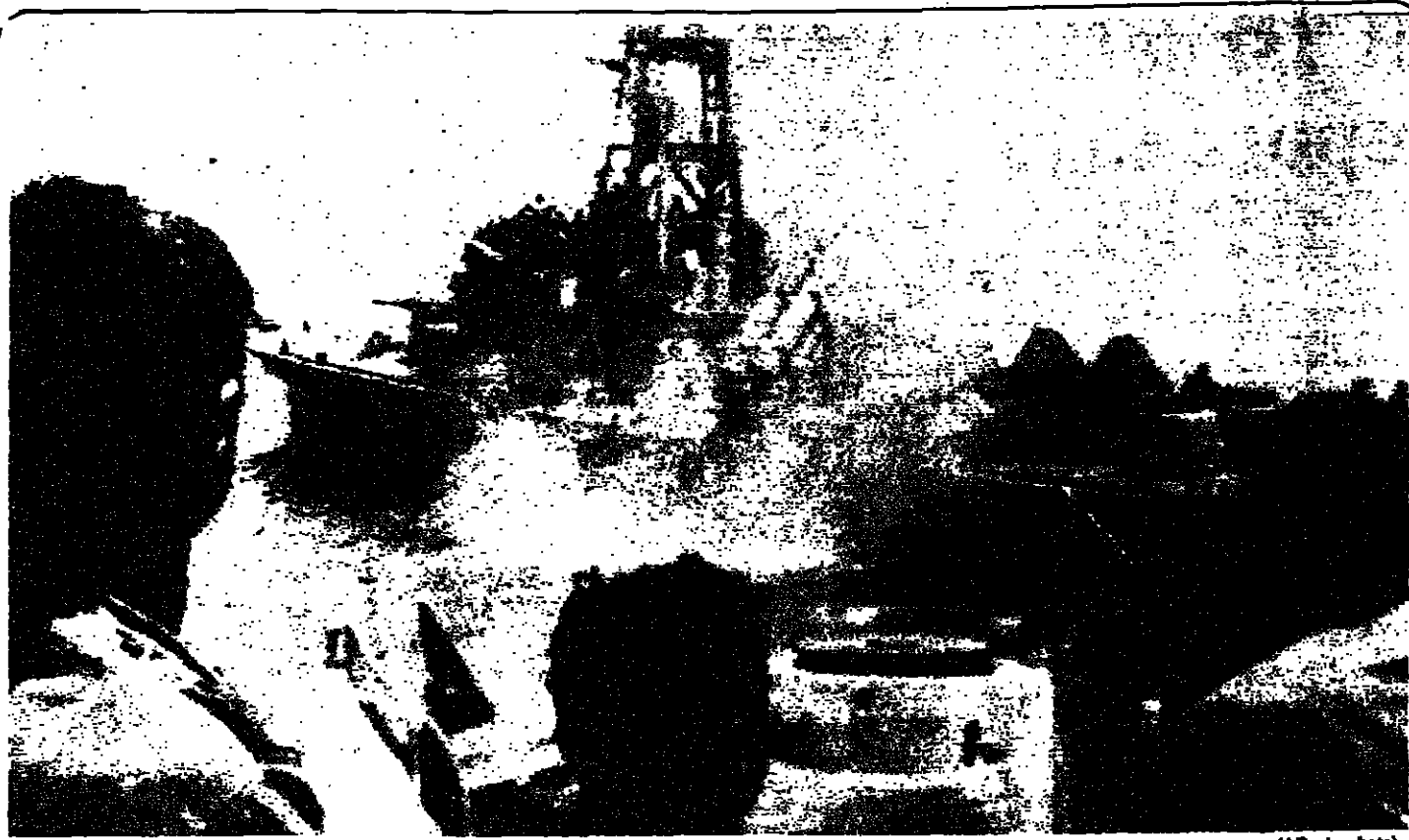
**Soviets tested 'shuttle,' U.S. says**

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union launched and recovered its first space shuttle-type vehicle last week, U.S. government sources said Wednesday. The sources said they did not know if the Soviet vehicle was manned, as is the U.S. shuttle, *Columbia*, which is scheduled to begin its fourth test flight June 27.

According to the U.S. sources, who asked to remain anonymous, a "fairly small" shuttle-type vehicle was sent up from the central Soviet Union on June 3 and recovered from the Indian Ocean after 1 1/4 orbits. An orbit normally lasts about 90

minutes. The sources said that the presence of Soviet recovery ships in the Indian ocean led them to believe that the flight went about as planned and was not aborted by technical problems. The Soviets are expected to have an operational space shuttle by the 1990s, the sources said.

The U.S. shuttle will serve important military purposes. Among other things, the U.S. Air Force plans to launch satellites from it and recover them for repair and other purposes. The United States now sends satellites into space aboard rockets that cannot be reused.



MISSILE BOAT: Israeli sailors watch an Israeli missile boat speed past them off Tyre harbor Wednesday. Israeli forces captured the Palestinian stronghold of Tyre Monday shortly after their invasion of Southern Lebanon. (AP wirephoto)

**'Ebony and Ivory' duet retains top pop spot**

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — "Ebony and Ivory" appeared welded Wednesday to the top of the single pop record charts in the United States. The Paul McCartney-Stevie Wonder duet stayed on for a fifth straight week in the No. 1 position.

"The Other Woman" by Ray Parker Junior held second spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart for the second week in a row, and the Human League's "Don't You Want Me" hopped up one notch to third. Last week's No. 3 hit, Charlene's "I've Never Been to Me," slipped to fourth.

Only one newcomer made its way into the ten top pop list this week. Newton's rendition of "Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me," up from 13th to 10th. Rising fast on the chart was "Rosanna" by Toto, up from 10th to 5th.

As for the country and western singles, Tears of the Lonely by Mickey Gilley was No. 1 in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "You'll Be Back" by the Statler Brothers was second, and "For All the Wrong Reasons" by the Bellamy Brothers was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (1) *Ebony and Ivory* — Paul McCartney

and Stevie Wonder.

2. (2) *The Other Woman* — Ray Parker Junior.

3. (4) *Don't You Want Me* — The Human League.

4. (3) *I've Never Been to Me* — Charlene.

5. (10) *Rosanna* — Toto.

6. (7) *Heat of the Moment* — Asia.

7. (8) *Always on my Mind* — Willie Nelson.

8. (9) *Crimson and Clover* — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts.

9. (5) *Don't Talk to Strangers* — Rick Springfield.

10. (13) *Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me* — Juice Newton.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) *Tears of the Lonely* — Mickey Gilley.

2. (3) *You'll Be Back* — Statler Brothers.

3. (4) *For All the Wrong Reasons* — the Bellamy Brothers.

4. (5) *Listen to the Radio* — Don Williams.

5. (7) *I don't Know Where to Start* — Eddie Rabbit.

6. (1) *Finally* — T. G. Sheppard.

7. (9) *Ring on Her Finger, Time on her Hands* — Lee Greenwood.

8. (10) *Another Chance* — Tammy Wynette.

9. (11) *Slow Hand* — Conway Twitty.

10. (12) *I Don't Think she's in Love Anymore* — Charley Pride.

In Britain, Madness stayed atop the British best-selling singles chart for the second week in a row Wednesday with "House of Fun."

Adam Ant, recently split from his Ant Band, slipped one place to No. 4 with his first solo cut, "Goody two Shoes," while Duran Duran moved up to No. 5 from No. 8 with "Hungry Like a Wolf."

This week's top 10 as listed by *Melody Maker* with last week's placings in brackets:

1. (1) *House of Fun* — Madness.

2. (5) *Torch* — Soft Cell.

3. (4) *The Look of Love* — ABC.

4. (3) *Goody two Shoes* — Adam Ant.

5. (8) *Hungry Like a Wolf* — Duran Duran.

6. (7) *Mama Used to Say* — Savir.

7. (6) *Fantasy Island* — Tight Fit.

8. (2) *Only You* — Yazoo.

9. (23) *I've Never Been to Me* — Charlene.

10. (9) *Forget me Not* — Patrice Rushen.

**Centrist Republicans favored in California**

NEW YORK, June 10 (R) — Republicans in California and New Jersey have rejected ultra-conservatives and selected strong centrist candidates for Senate seats in a major round of primaries leading to next November's elections.

In California, conservatives Maureen Reagan, daughter of the President, and Barry Goldwater Jr., son of Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, were among candidates defeated by moderate San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson. Wilson was seen by many voters as the Republican politician with the best chance of victory in November over a formidable Democratic opponent, retiring Governor Jerry Brown.

In New Jersey, four-term congresswoman Millicent Fenwick, a pipe-puffing 72-year-

old, beat Jeffrey Bell, an ultra-conservative former adviser to President Reagan, by 54 to 46 percent to become the party's candidate in November. Bell, financed by conservatives from around the country, outspent Mrs. Fenwick three-to-one a \$20 million campaign and stressed repeatedly that his defeat would be seen as a setback for the president's economic and social policies.

Although Wilson has a reputation in California as a bland campaigner, observers said he might appeal to a wide-enough spectrum of voters to give Brown, whose popularity has been declining in recent years, a strong challenge. His selection avoided the possibility of a bitter conservative-liberal clash that would have come had Goldwater

won the nomination.

Although he led in the polls until a week ago, Goldwater finished third in the primary behind Wilson and congressman Pete McCloskey, a one-time Republican liberal. California voters also chose state Attorney-General George Deukmejian as Republican candidate for governor. He defeated ultra-conservative millionaire Lt. Governor Mike Curb in a bitter personal campaign.

Deukmejian will face Democratic mayor of Los Angeles Tom Bradley in November. Bradley is hoping to become the nation's first black governor. Mrs. Fenwick won her battle against Bell by reaching out to liberal and moderate Republican women, elderly voters and the college-educated, according to surveys.

**BRIEFS**

ATHENS (AFP) — a strong earth quake shook southern Greece Wednesday night but no damage was reported. The Geodynamic Institute measured the tremor at 1938 GMT, at 4.5 on the open-ended Richter scale, pinpointing the epicenter at 165 kilometers west of Athens. It was felt most at the port of Patras.

MUNICH, West Germany (AP) — West German film director Rainer Werner Fassbinder was found dead early Thursday in his Munich apartment, police said. A spokesman said Fassbinder "lay dead in his bed" and was found by a woman friend.

Fassbinder, 36, was one of West Germany's most talented directors and certainly the most prolific, churning out an average of three or four feature films each year.

HARARE (AFP) — The death toll now stands at 57 in what is believed to be Zimbabwe's worst-ever road accident, police said. Police had originally reported 55 dead in the accident, in which a chartered bus with black farmers somersaulted off a bridge in the northern Chipuriro area to land on its roof in the Dande River 15 feet below. Twenty-nine persons were injured, 12 critically. Only one passenger escaped unscathed.

MOSCOW (AP) — Tatyana Lozansky, in the 31st day of a hunger strike to dramatize her efforts to emigrate to the West, was taken away from her apartment by plainclothes police Wednesday, her friends said. Miss Lozansky, 29, was one of three remaining members of the so-called "Divided Families Group" who had not broken the fast begun May 10.

PEKING (AFP) — "About 20 foreign climbers have died in Communist China since the Peking authorities opened some of the country's mountain ranges to foreign expeditions two years ago.

**Rios Montt takes over Guatemala presidency**

GUATEMALA CITY, June 10 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Efraín Rios Montt announced he has dissolved the three-man military junta that has been ruling here since a coup on March 23 and was assuming the presidency of Guatemala and top command of the armed forces.

As Rios Montt announced the change at a news conference Wednesday, armed troops deployed in the vicinity of the National Palace in Guatemala City. He gave no immediate reason for dissolving the Junta. He said a proclamation from the armed forces will be issued later.

Young officers overthrew Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's rightist regime, accusing it of widespread corruption and fraud in presidential elections March 7 in favor of Gen. Anibal Guevara, a defense minister under Lucas Garcia.

Wednesday's move apparently permitted Rios Montt to consolidate his power over warring factions within the military, but details were not immediately available.

In a brief palace ceremony, Rios Montt assumed the presidency surrounded by leaders of military garrisons throughout the country. Gen. Horacio Maldonado Shad and Col. Francisco Luis Gordillo, the other members of the junta announced at a news conference following the ceremony that they were "resigning" their jobs.

**3rd test-tube baby born in America**

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (AP) — A Los Angeles-area woman gave birth to the third test-tube baby in the United States — a healthy, seven-pound girl. "Both mother and baby are reported doing well" at the women's hospital of Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center, said hospital spokeswoman Vicki Phillips.

The mother, identified only as Mrs. Lee, delivered the little girl by caesarian section, Miss Phillips said. The baby was conceived in a laboratory dish, in which an egg from the mother and sperm from the father were brought together. The fertilized egg, once it began dividing and growing, was returned to Mrs. Lee's womb where the pregnancy has been described by doctors as "pretty normal."

The "in vitro fertilization" procedure was performed by Dr. Richard Marrs and his wife, Dr. Joyce Varga. The couple set up the test-tube baby program last September and Marrs has said earlier two other pregnancies are progressing. One birth is due in October and the other the following month.

Marrs 33, has said the procedure costs the parents about \$3,700. The process was pioneered by Drs. Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards of England. The world's first test-tube baby, Louise Brown, produced a frenzy of media attention when she was born July 25, 1978.

**Bomb kills 16 Indians**

NEW DELHI, June 10 (R) — At least 16 persons were killed and 27 seriously wounded when a time bomb exploded in a crowded market in the northeast Indian city of Gauhati, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The bomb, left in a bag, Wednesday, killed 12 persons on the spot at the Fatasli Ambari Bazaar, in the heart of the city, and the others died in hospital, the news agency quoted police as saying. It was not immediately known whether the blast was linked with anti-immigrant agitation which has cost more than 300 lives and virtually wrecked the economy of the oil-producing state of Assam, of which Gauhati is the capital.

The explosion coincided with a call by local groups to their supporters to switch off lights in protest against the Indian federal government's refusal to agree to their demand to evict the immigrants, mostly Bangladeshis.



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# A cupful of thrills, spills & chills

## Soccer down memory lane from Brazil to Spain

MADRID, June 10 (R) — If Uruguay's World Cup victory over hosts Brazil in 1950 was a surprise, the events of 1954 were nothing short of sensational.

Hungary arrived in Switzerland for the finals with one of the most dazzling football teams ever assembled, including Puskas, Bozsik, Kocsis and Hidegkuti. They were the reigning Olympic champions, were unbeaten in their last 28 internationals and had hammered England 6-3 at Wembley and 7-1 in Budapest.

Everything went according to the script in the early stages. Korea were annihilated 9-0 and West Germany were despatched 8-3. However, things started to go awry in the quarterfinals when the usually well-disciplined Hungarians and Brazil staged the infamous "battle of Bern". Bozsik, and Brazilians Milton Santos and Tostzi were sent off and the fighting continued in the dressing room after the match.

Despite their earlier humiliation, West Germany battled through to join Hungary in the final. But they looked to be heading

for an equally embarrassing afternoon when Hungary raced into a two-goal lead within seven minutes through Puskas and Czibor.

Then in an astonishing turnaround, West Germany went on to win 3-2, winger Helmut Rahn emerging as the hero of the hour with two goals.

1958: Brazil finally won the trophy in Sweden and gave the world its first glimpse of a 17-year-old phenomenon called Pele. He burst on the scene in the quarterfinals when he scored the only goal against Wales, followed that up with a hat-trick in the 5-2 defeat of France in the next round and added two more against Sweden in the final, which also ended 5-2.

Although Frenchman Juste Fontaine scored 13 goals in the finals, a record which still stands, Pele was the king and would reign, on and off, for another 12 years.

1962: Chile staged the tournament despite a series of earthquakes and the hosts surprised everyone, including themselves, by finishing third. Brazil triumphed again, but without Pele this time. The great man scored in the opening game against Mexico but limped out of the competition when he tore a muscle in the second match against Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovaks, inspired by their legendary halfback line (they still had such things in those days) of Pluskal, Masopust and Populhar also battled through to the final, their second appearance.

As against Italy in 1934, the Czechoslovaks took the lead but were let down by an uncharacteristic display from goalkeeper Schroff. He was out of position when Umrilido, Pele's replacement, equalized from an acute angle and was at fault when Brazil went 3-1 ahead, losing sight of the ball in the sun and allowing Vava a simple chance.

1966: England won and undistinguished tournament under the shrewd guidance of



ALL SMILES: Superstar Pele and the 1970 Brazilian captain Carlos Alberto (right) hold a replica of the Jules Rimet trophy they won outright.

Alf Ramsay. Brazil's hopes of completing a hat-trick disappeared in the first game against Bulgaria when Pele was left bruised and battered.

England's cause was undoubtedly helped by being allowed to play all their games at Wembley but they did have three players of genuine world class — goalkeeper Gordon Banks, defender Bobby Moore and midfielder Bobby Charlton.

Fittingly, the final against West Germany was one of the better games. England won 4-2 in extra-time with a hat-trick from Geoff Hurst. But it was North Korea who won the hearts of the fans. They beat mighty Italy 1-0 in a group match to qualify for the quarterfinals and actually led Portugal 3-0 in the first half before Eusebio launched a one-man demolition by scoring four of the five Portuguese goals.

1970: Despite vowing never to play in the World Cup again, Pele was back in Mexico

and Brazil won the original Jules Rimet trophy outright by becoming champions for the third time. The Brazilian side of 1970 has caused endless arguments — was it better than the one of 1958?

Cloaldo, Gerson and Rivelino were a midfield dream and Pele was ably abetted up front by Tostao and Jairzinho, who scored in every match.

Italy reached the final by beating West Germany, who had ended England's reign in the quarterfinals thanks, in part, to the loss of Banks and two puzzling substitutions by Ramsay. For the third successive time, the side which took the lead lost. Roberto Boninsegna shot Italy ahead, Pele, Gerson, Jairzinho and Carlos Alberto replied for Brazil.

1974: Hosts West Germany won the new FIFA World Cup but The Netherlands, the beaten finalists, were the entertainers. Rivelino and Jairzinho were the only survivors from the 1970 Brazilian side but both were shadows of the past and Brazil were somewhat fortunate to end up fourth.

The Dutch were a delight to watch and if Pele was no longer around to thrill the fans, there was always Johan Cruyff.

The Dutch ignored the jinx which had struck Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Italy in the three previous finals and went ahead soon after the start when Johan Neeskens scored from a penalty after Cruyff had been brought down by Uli Hoessner. For the next 30 minutes the Dutch bewildered their opponents with some sparkling moves. But the goal came at the other end, Paul Breitner netting from the spot after he had been pulled down as he weaved in on goal.

Two minutes from the interval the peerless Gerd Mueller scored his 68th — and most vital — international goal and West Germany were champions of the world for the second time.

1978: Again the Dutch were arguably the

best side in the tournament, even without Cruyff who had refused to take part. Again they had to be content with runners-up medals after going down 3-1 to hosts Argentina in extra-time. Argentina, however, were worthy winners though they only squeezed into the final on goal difference after beating Peru 6-0 in their last second phase group match.

Mario Kempes shot the Argentines ahead and that "first goal jinx" looked ominous for the hosts when Dick Manning equalized and the Dutch dominated until the end of 90 minutes.

But Argentina moved up gear in extra time. Kempes scored a superb second and Daniel Bertoni added a splendid third.

1982: All the arguments will be settled over the next few weeks as Maradona better than Zico? Is Rummenigge better than both the South Americans? Has Tele Santana built a side to compare with the Brazilian teams of the past or will West Germany bring the trophy back to Europe? Time will tell.

## Phillies' Carlton strikes dazzling form

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP) — Steve Carlton struck out 16 Chicago batters for the Major League one-game high this season, and Bo Diaz and Mike Schmidt hit home runs as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Cubs 4-2 Wednesday night.

Carlton spaced 10 hits to post his seventh victory in 13 decisions, while saddling the Cubs with their 10th straight loss.

In other National League games, Joe Niekro pitched a three-hitter for his 150th career victory and contributed to two Houston scoring efforts as the Astros beat the San Francisco Giants 6-1.

Gary Carter belted a two-run homer and Warren Cromartie went 3-for-4, including a run-scoring triple, to power the Montreal Expos to a 5-1 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Pinch-runner Rusty Tillman raced home on Hubie Brooks' bases-loaded grounder to

short in the month inning to give the New York Mets a 3-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

In the American league, Tony Perez belted his 360th Major League home run and Bruce Hurst and Bob Stanky combined on an eight-litter as the Boston Red Sox won their fifth straight game, 3-2 over the New York Yankees.

Alfredo Griffin's bases-loaded groundout drove in the winning run as the Toronto Blue Jays rallied for two runs in the ninth to beat the California Angels 5-4.

Richie Zisk's RBI single in the 11th lifted the Seattle Mariners to a 4-3 victory over the Texas Rangers. Kansas City's Amos Otis hit a three-run homer, sparking the Royals to their eighth straight win, 8-5 over the Minnesota Twins.

Tony Armas unloaded a three-run, upper-deck homer in the eighth-innings as the Oakland A's ended a five-game losing streak

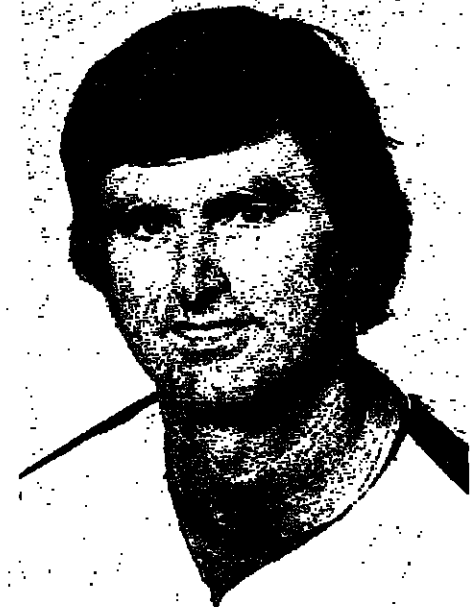
with a 5-4 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Jow Nolan singled and homered to drive in three runs and Mike Flanagan pitched a six-hitter as the Baltimore Orioles won their fifth straight game, beating the Milwaukee Brewers 8-3.

Detroit's Jerry Turner hit a two-run homer to back the seven-hit pitching of Jack Morris and the Tigers defeated the Cleveland Indians 2-1 in the first game of a double-header. The second game was tied 3-3 after 14 innings and suspended by an American League curfew that allows no inning to start after 1 a.m.

Cesar Cedeno and Johnny Bench blasted consecutive home runs as the Cincinnati Reds beat the San Diego Padres 4-3.

Bliff Pocaroba knocked in five runs with a double and four singles to lead an 18-hit Atlanta attack as the Braves buried the Los Angeles Dodgers 11-5



Steve Carlton ... sends Cubs crashing to 10th straight defeat.

## Aussies snatch point off Pakistan in thriller

AMSTERDAM, June 10 (AFP) — The Peugeot Champions' Trophy Hockey Tournament was thrown wide open here Wednesday with two drawn matches.

West Germany, who had suffered two defeats, produced their best performance of the tournament so far to play out an exciting 3-3 draw with The Netherlands. Then a thrilling 4-4 draw between world champions Pakistan and Australia had the crowd of about 5,000 on the edge of their seats.

Both matches were of a high standard, but for thrills and speed the Australia-Pakistan clash slightly overshadowed the other. The position now is that Pakistan heads the table while Olympic champions India are second.

Australian captain Richard Charlesworth said after the match: "We have never lost to Pakistan in four meetings and this time we were terribly unlucky. The goal which Pakis-

tan scored from a penalty-corner for their 3-2 lead was from a shot that went in waist high."

Kalid Mahmood, a former Pakistan captain, said: "The turning point of the match came when Manzoor-ul-Hassan had to leave the field in the second half with a pulled muscle. With a player of his experience still on the field the Australians would not have broken through."

The world champions had built up a 4-2 lead on two goals by Manzoor Jr. and one each by Hanif Khan and Hasan Sadar. But with only five minutes to go Jim Irvine restored parity for Australia with two goals to the first half goals by Peter Haselhurst and Greg Davis.

The Netherlands were disappointed at not having beaten West Germany and they too had cause for complaint about the award of a penalty-corner which enabled the Germans

to level the score at 2-2.

They maintained that their defender who was penalized had merely slipped inside the circle, and had not touched the ball.

Field goals by Maarten Van Gringenbergen and Eric Pierik gave the Dutch a short-lived lead in the second-half, but Bloecher evened out on a penalty-corner and Michael Peter slammed home a penalty five minutes later. Roderik Bouwman tied the score for Holland from a penalty-corner 15 minutes before the final whistle.

How they stand

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Pakistan	3	2	1	0	15	7	5
India	2	2	0	0	7	4	4
Netherlands	2	1	1	0	7	6	3
Australia	2	0	1	1	7	8	1
Germany	3	0	1	2	6	12	1
USSR	2	0	0	2	4	9	0

## Aussie athletes steal the show

LONDON, June 10 (R) — Australia's Michael Hillard won the Bannister Mile, the glamour event of a four-nation men's athletic meeting here, with a commanding display of front running.

The 21-year-old Australian returned a time of three minutes 55.33 seconds with American Craig Masback second in 3:55.63 and England's Ian Stewart third in 3:55.93. Hillard broke his legendary compatriot Elliott's Australian mile record last March and appears set for an impressive future.

Another Australian, 24-year-old Peter Bourke, took the 800 meters in a time of 1:46.60 with England's Garry Cook and Steve Caldwell second and third respectively.

The Australian triumph though was inevitably overshadowed by the absence of Britain's Olympic gold medalists and great middle-distance rivals, Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe.

## Edwards surprises Mayer

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — South African Eddie Edwards, ranked 141 in the world, beat American Sandy Mayer 6-4, 3-6, 10-8 Wednesday in a major upset in the \$172,000 Stella Artois Grass Courts Championships at London's Queen's Club.

Mayer is ranked No. 8 in the world and was the third seed in this tournament, one of the traditional warm-up events on grass before Wimbledon.

Edwards, 25, came back to win after saving a match point at 3-5 in the second set. "I hit a backhand across the court and I think he slipped a bit," Edwards said.

The two top seeds, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors made quick work of joining Edwards in the third round. McEnroe beat Charlie Fancutt of Australia 6-3, 6-2 and Connors pounded another Australian, John Fitzgerald 6-0, 6-1.

McEnroe beat Fancutt after winning a vital point on a controversial line call. After gaining an early service break and then losing his lead, McEnroe broke through again at 5-3. He got the winning point in that game when Fancutt hit an elegant backhand smash and

the umpire overruled a linesman and called the ball out.

The angry Australian disputed the decision for two minutes before going on with the next game. McEnroe, who has been in trouble with umpires at this tournament for the last two years, stood quietly on his baseline on this occasion and never said a word.

Connors was the most impressive looking player of the day. In defeating Fitzgerald he dropped only eight points in six service games.

British fans were surprised by the continued good form of John Lloyd, husband of reigning Wimbledon champion Chris Evert Lloyd.

Lloyd, who won the mixed doubles in the French Open with Wendy Turnbull last weekend, won a see-saw match against Australia's Peter Johnston 7-6, 2-6, 6-4.

Tim Wilkison, who injured his ankle in a fall in his first round match Tuesday, prepared to fly home to the United States. A tournament spokesman said Wilkison had damaged ligaments and will be unable to play at Wimbledon.

## Gerry Cooney, Holmes set for showdown

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, June 10 (AFP) — Gerry Cooney of the United States will attempt Friday night to become only the third white man in forty years to gain a world heavyweight boxing title.

Experts say that if he is to win the World Boxing Council (WBC) bout in a Casino Car Park here he must defeat black American champion Larry Holmes in the early rounds. If not, Holmes is almost certain to retain the title he has held four years.

Observers agree the fight is unlikely to last the full 15 rounds, but they are divided over who will win. It will be the first heavyweight title fight since 1971 — Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier — when both contenders have had an unbeaten record.

Everything about the two boxers seems to be different — their skin colour, their style, their age and the way their careers have shaped. In addition, they have developed a deep personal antagonism, which led to a scuffle in a restaurant in Mexico in 1980, when they had to be separated by WBC president Jose Suleiman.

The 25-year-old Cooney, who will attempt to follow in the footsteps of America's Rocky Marciano and Sweden's Ingemar Johansson, is fond of his nickname "Gentleman Gerry."

The New Yorker is first and foremost a puncher and some people compare him to Joe Louis, world champion in the 1940's.

Holmes, 32, has been champion since beating Ken Norton for the vacant title in 1978. He is a former sparring partner of Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali, but for a long while he was not considered as a possible successor.

He claims he only took up boxing for the money, but nevertheless he is unbeaten in 32 bouts and his tenacious battling fully earned him his crown.

## World Cup Soccer Weather may hold key

MADRID, June 10 (R) — Scorching southern Spanish heat and chill temperatures in the north could be key factors in the World Soccer Cup finals starting on Sunday.

Seville in the south is one of the hottest cities in Europe and the flamboyant Brazilians, seeking to win a record fourth World Cup title will be thoroughly at home in the heat. But for their first-round opponents in Group Six, the Soviet Union, Scotland and New Zealand, the weather could spell trouble.

Group Six games in Seville and Malaga will not kick-off until 2100 local (1900 GMT) but at this hour last night temperatures were still around 38 degrees centigrade (100 fahrenheit). But the traditional picture of sunny Spain is less in evidence in Gijon in the north where chilly conditions will be ideal for Group Two favorites West Germany but could hamper Chile and outsiders Algeria.

The favorites are Brazil who have dropped the European style of play they adopted for the 1978 World Cup in Argentina and reverted to the traditional fluency with which they have dazzled the world for decades.

Brazil, with supreme talents such as Zico, Socrates and Junior in their ranks will qualify with ease for the second phase. Equally certain is that Group Six rivals New Zealand will come, be seen and be conquered. That will leave Scotland and the Soviet Union to battle for the second-qualifying place from what is clearly the toughest of the six-first-round groups.

Argentina will be eager to show that the

injection of thrilling new blood like 21-year-old Diego Maradona can rejuvenate the ageing stars who won the trophy in 1978. They open their title defence against Belgium, surprise runners-up in the 1980 European Championship, but may face their biggest threat in Group Three from Hungary, twice beaten in a World Cup final and seeking to relive their golden years of the 1950s. Outsiders El Salvador complete the group.

In Bilbao the 1966 champions England face France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait.

Group Four is one of the most evenly-balanced of the first-round groups and the initial game between England and France on Wednesday could hold the key.

Italy, World Cup champions in 1934 and 1938, and Poland, whose preparation was interrupted by the declaration of martial law last December, seem likely to dominate Group One. Peru and Cameroon, who complete the Group One line-up, seem unlikely to get through to the second round.

West Germany, also double champions in 1954 and 1974, will be the undoubted masters of Group Two with the main interest likely to center on Austria and Chile in the battle for a second qualifying place.

Host team Spain will find out whether home advantage is a bonus or a burden. The Spaniards, who play all their Group-Five matches in Valencia, should certainly start on a winning note against Honduras on Wednesday. They are expected to qualify alongside Yugoslavia.

## Kapil has England struggling

LONDON, June 10 (AFP) — Ian Botham and Kapil Dev, the glamor cricketers of England and India, dominated an all-action start to the first Test at Lord's here Thursday.

Kapil Dev, India's spearhead pace bowler, took three early wickets to see England at 37 for three and then ended a recovery stand between Botham and David Gower.

When Vishwanath took his second slip catch of the day to remove Gower, who made 37, just after lunch England had been lifted to 96 for four. Derek Randall survived a nervous start and helped Botham take the score to 133 for four. At tea England were 179 for 6.

Kapil Dev trapped Northamptonshire pair, Geoff Cook and Allan Lamb lbw, had Chris Tavare caught and Gower's wicket gave him four for 33 in 13 overs.

Botham bagged his sixth half-century in seven Test innings against India with his familiar assortment of powerful, arrogant style before falling to a Malhotra catch, off the bowling of Madan Lal, when on 67.

Botham had reached a marvellous half century by cutting Shastri for four. It was his sixth score of over 50 against India in seven Test innings.

After a couple more firm shots and a left-hand sweep for four, however, he clipped Madan Lal off his pads and was caught by Malhotra at mid-wicket. Malhotra dived for-



Kapil Dev...deadly spell

ward and clearly made a clean catch.

Botham waited for the verdict, and when it went against him had a few words to say to the Indian team as he departed, with England 149 for 5. England added another 17 runs before losing another wicket. Doshi getting newcomer Pringle caught by Gavaskar for 7. Randall on 34, was next partnered by Phil Edmonds with the total 166 for 6.

## Kallicharran hits another doubleton

LONDON, June 10 (AP) — Alvin Kallicharran, Warwickshire's 33-year-old West Indian Test batsman, who scored the first double century of his career nine days ago, made another at Leicester Wednesday.

He swiftly followed his 235 against Worcestershire with 210 off the Leicester-shire attack and Warwickshire amassed 381 for 6 declared. It helped to erase the memory of the disastrous batting against Sussex 24 hours earlier, when they were all out for 43.

Kallicharran hammered 30 fours in his five-hour stay and was especially severe on Gordon Parsons, who conceded 130 runs in 28.3 overs. At close of play Leicestershire had made 22 without loss in five overs.

Worcestershire opener Alan Ormond was another experienced batsman to make a double century. He scored 200 not out in his team's 369 for 2 declared against Gloucestershire at Worcester.

At Tunbridge Wells — Sussex 204 (Le Roux 78); Kent 105 for no wicket (Woolmer 59 not out). At Chesterfield — Derbyshire 136 for 5 versus Essex at Worcester — Worcestershire 369 for 2 declared (Ormond 200 not out, Younis Ahmed 114 not out); Gloucestershire 32 for no wicket.

At Southampton — Lancashire 210 (Simmons 50, Marshall 5 for 48; Hampshire 98 for 4 (Pocock 51 not out).

## Hashim Cricket

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, June 10 — Thirty-two teams have entered the Hashim Double-Wicket Tournament to be held on Friday, June 11. The teams — from Samco, Abdullah Hashim, Transcontinental, Pak Young, New Star, Iskander, Indian Blues, Pak Jeddah, Gentec and JCC — will play the initial rounds at four different grounds.

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## Singapore, Malaysia seen mending fences

By Francis Daniel

SINGAPORE — Mistrust and suspicion which bedeviled relations between Singapore and Malaysia for several years appear to be giving way to a new business-like understanding between the two Southeast Asian neighbors. Official contacts between the two states have increased since their prime ministers announced last December that they intended to place their ties on a new and proper footing.

Senior officials in the two countries say the bitter memories of separation 16 years ago are vanishing fast under the firm direction of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad. Dr. Mahathir's landslide election win only three months after his talks with Lee might well increase the momentum generated by the two leaders to end the long atmosphere of strain between their nations, the officials said.

The current two-week private visit to Malaysia by Singapore President Devan Nair, his first foreign trip after becoming the head of state last October, is also seen as an indication of the growing respect and goodwill between the neighbors whose historical and cultural links date back more than a century.

Despite the renewed confidence, the officials admit that it could be a long time before the feeling between the leaders filtered down to the people in towns and villages. The problem is complicated by the differing racial composition of their societies, geographical settings, lifestyles and administrative methods.

Singapore, a wealthy 600-square kilometer island republic thriving on commerce and industry at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, has a predominantly Chinese population of 2.4 million, known for their shrewd business role as middlemen. The island provides the main outlet for Malaysia's main commodities like rubber, tin and palm oil. Malaysia is trying to improve its port facilities, but shippers say it will be an uphill task.

Malaysia's 13 million people are divided into two major races, living on the peninsula and in the Borneo states of Sabah and Sarawak, with Muslim Malays holding political power and the Chinese controlling the economic life. While Malaysia's population is largely rural, Singapore is almost entirely urban. The development of mature relations between Singapore and Malaysia would depend largely on the appreciation of these differences by their two peoples, the officials said.

It would also hinge on the success of present efforts in dispelling fears that Singapore, using its strategic location and financial expertise, is out to dominate its neighbors.

Only 10 years ago Mahathir himself had doubts about Singapore's motives. In his book, *The Malay Dilemma*, he wrote that Singapore was a "sore thumb" in the Malay archipelago and its progress and prosperity must be at the expense of its neighbors. But the Malaysian leader, known for his pragmatic approach to problems, used his first summit meeting with Lee last December to clear the air.

Mahathir declared that the welfare and security of the two nations are inter-linked and their economies complementary. He has since dropped enough hints, at least privately, that while he wants Malaysia to model itself on Japan and South Korea, it should not ignore the disciplined and successful development of its immediate neighbor.

This apparently has resulted in a flow of Malaysian officials eager to learn about some of Singapore's more successful programs, like housing, education, health and industrial development. Singapore also has been encouraging its young political leaders to visit Malaysia to get to know their opposite numbers and understand one another's problems.

Officials said the two countries were making efforts to cooperate more in security matters. As an example, they cited the setting up of a joint coordinating body that will enable drug enforcement officers from either side to operate across their common border.

The officials expressed confidence that the new spirit of friendship would lead to joint exercises of their armed forces in each other's territories, breaking another new ground. The two sides also expect major advances to be made in the industrial field in coming years.

Singapore, now in the process of modernizing its industries as part of an economic restructuring scheme, has made clear that it will have no objections to labor-intensive industries on the island residing in Malaysia. Malaysia also is known to be keen to step up cooperation in the energy field, combining Singapore's technological expertise and facilities with its own oil, natural gas and hydro resources.

Officials say Malaysia and Singapore, both members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), are expected to extend their new understanding to foreign relations. Mahathir has declared that ASEAN tops the list of his foreign policy priorities followed by the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Nonaligned Movement and the Commonwealth.

Singapore's foreign policy also revolves firmly around ASEAN. It is evident, however, that despite the present friendly mood, the two neighbors have a number of irritants which, if left unresolved, could become magnified.

For example the two nations have yet to resolve the Malaysian claim on a lighthouse island which has been under Singapore's jurisdiction since partition in 1965, and other problems connected with immigration, labor and trade practices. Even the free circulation of newspapers between the two countries is still prohibited. "These problems have been blown out of proportion in the past. These can be easily solved if both sides continue to build their mutual respect and understanding," Malaysian deputy high commissioner here, Yeop Adlan, said. (R)

### Letters to the editor

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## America is the real loser in Falklands dispute

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer, editor of the Buenos Aires Herald, left Argentina after threats to his life.)

By James Neilson

Washington's small army of specialists in Latin American affairs is doing its best to assess the damage that the Falklands war is likely to do to U.S. interests. Some, like U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, a vigorous advocate of close ties between the Reagan administration and such right-wing dictators as Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, hope that when the fighting and the rhetoric die down the U.S. will emerge virtually unscathed. Others glumly appreciate that no matter who ends up with the islands — a symbolic prize of doubtful value — the U.S. is certain to be among the losers.

Although the need for money and arms will, sooner or later, induce many Latin American leaders to forget the "anti-colonialist" fervor now inflaming them, it will be a long time before the latent hostility subsides. The war, in fact, could do more harm to U.S. interests in Latin America than anything that has happened since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, the rise of Fidel Castro included.

The dispute has revived the old struggle between the English-speaking and the Spanish-speaking worlds. Britons and Americans, who have, by and large, forgotten this struggle or at least consider it superseded by newer conflicts, may find this a bit far-fetched.

After all, they do not think of the Latin Americans as their ancestral enemies. On the contrary, they often like them and tend to sympathize with them. This, however, only makes things worse.

The refusal of English-speaking people to take Latin American Anglophobia and anti-Americanism very seriously, or the habit of regarding it as something confined to Marxists or exotic religious fanatics, is very galling to Latin Americans: it reminds them that they do not count for very much in the modern world, a world in large measure invented by the "Anglo-Saxons."

Their feelings on the subject are similar to those of many Frenchmen but are much more intense because the disparity in material achievements, military ability, political weight and cultural influence between Latin America and the English-speaking countries is far greater than the one — if it can be said to exist at all — between the latter and France.

That is why Argentina's appeal to its Latin American "brothers" for "ethnic" solidarity has met with a fairly positive response. That Argentina is an Hispanic country means far more to democrats

in Venezuela or Costa Rica than its being ruled by a repulsive military regime, and even Latin Americans who dislike the occasionally boastful Argentines, fear Argentine expansionism, and have grave doubts about the seizure of the islands, are reluctant to take the side of the Anglo-Saxons.

As far as Latin Americans are concerned, the English-speaking powers, rich, efficient, strong and complacent, represent the "other" foreigners, to be envied for their prosperity and damned for their materialism.

This attitude is especially strong among the politicians and intellectuals who like to express themselves in Marxist terminology. But although they profess to see the Falklands struggle as another round in the battle against imperialism, most know in their hearts that it is simply another episode in the endless conflict between "us" and "them."

Latin Americans may be able to unite in deploring infamy, but they are able to unite on very little else. Although most would be gratified to see Argentina humiliate Great Britain they would also be very worried by what such a victory could mean. Latin Americans have been speculating about the possible emergence of a regional bloc led by a reinvigorated, self-confident, militaristic Argentina — an Argentina, moreover, that could soon become a nuclear power.

Far from bringing real Latin American unity nearer, an Argentine triumph would deepen the cracks that already exist. Such neighbors as Chile and Uruguay would feel even more nervous than they are at present and they would be sure to strengthen their ties with Portuguese-speaking Brazil, a country which would oppose any Argentine attempt to lead all or part of Latin America.

Bolivia and Peru, and possibly Venezuela, would tilt toward Argentina. Paraguay would do its best to play off one giant against the other. The result would, perhaps, be some sort of confrontation between two regional alliances.

Some Americans — and some Argentines — are under the impression that the sharp deterioration in relations between Buenos Aires and Washington signals the end of a beautiful friendship that had lasted for many years, but Argentina has never been a strong ally of the U.S. For a long time it saw itself as a rival for influence in the Western hemisphere and even when that pretension became manifestly ridiculous, Argentine governments busied themselves foiling U.S. initiatives designed to create an "inter-American system" controlled by Washington.

This time it has had more success than ever, even though the Falklands were invaded with something

else in mind. One consequence is likely to be a determined attempt by the U.S. to court Brazil. Strangely, the old Anglo-Portuguese alliance, designed to build a barrier to Spanish ambitions, has its counterpart in the Americans. National interests being what they are, it could prove just as durable. (ONS)

### TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, June 11th, the 162nd day of 1982. There are 203 days left in the year.  
Highlights in history on this date:

- 1509 — Britain's King Henry VIII weds Catherine of Aragon; troops of Florence take Pisa in Italy.
- 1675 — France and Poland form an alliance.
- 1677 — Combined Dutch-Danish fleet defeats Swedes off Oland, Sweden.
- 1719 — Spanish invaders of Scotland are defeated at Glenshiels and surrender.
- 1895 — Britain annexes Togoland to block Transvaal's access to sea.
- 1898 — China's Emperor Te Tsung begins 100 days of reform under guidance of Kang Yu-wei.
- 1940 — Netherlands Princess Juliana arrives in Canada as an exile in World War II.
- 1964 — Greeks reject direct talks with Turkey over Cyprus.
- 1967 — Israel and Syria settle into ceasefire in six-day war, with Israeli troops still holding positions inside Syrian territory.
- 1971 — Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev calls for end to arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- 1976 — Uganda's President Idi Amin escapes assassination attempt when three grenades are thrown at parade of police recruits.
- 1977 — Dutch Marines storm train hijacked May 23 and rescue 49 of 51 hostages held by South Moluccan terrorists. Another marine group frees four teachers held hostage by Moluccans in school. Attacks kill two of train passengers and six of the kidnappers.
- 1980 — OPEC agrees to raise crude oil prices by as much as \$4 a barrel.
- 1981 — Earthquake in south-eastern Iran kills at least 1,500 people.

Thought for today:  
Always forgive your enemies, nothing annoys them so much — Oscar Wilde, Irish-born writer (1856-1900).

ملتا من الأصل



## Severe Punishments

By Adil Salahi

Islam has prescribed certain punishments for certain crimes which have come to be classified separately. These are defined as "actions which are religiously forbidden and punishable by well-defined punishments which are inflicted as Allah's right." Each of these punishments is called *hadd* which is translated literally as "limit" but acquires when used in this Islamic context of crime and punishment the meaning of a "punishment set and prescribed by Allah."

The fact that these punishments must be inflicted as "Allah's right" when absolute certainty has been established for the commission of the crime and the identity of the criminal means that their infliction serves the interests of the community as a whole. It also means that the punishments prescribed must be applied as set. There can be no increase or reduction in their severity or modification of their forms. Finally, neither the judge, nor the victim nor the political authority in the community may pardon the person who has committed such a crime.

There are four crimes which fall into this category, namely, theft, adultery, false accusation of others of having committed adultery and highway robbery. There is no doubt that the punishments set for these crimes are severe: cutting one hand for theft, flogging for adultery and false accusation of it and execution or cutting limbs for highway robbery. The severity of the punishment makes it an effective deterrent. Over the centuries Muslim societies did not have many incidents which called for the application of these punishments. This is not to say that they are overlooked. They cannot be, because they are "Allah's right." The crime are simply unpardonable. Since they deter people from crime they are not needed so frequently.

Many people have criticized Islam

for legislating such punishments. The criticism emphasizes their severity, or "inhumanity", as some people tend to think. The problem with this criticism is that it looks at the state of affairs in modern societies with regard to the large number of thieves and robbers in prisons and on parole and imagines that we would have a comparative number of people with their hands or limbs chopped off. Simply the analogy does not hold. For one thing the inadequate punishments administered in modern societies do not provide an effective deterrent. Thus the rate of crime goes up. Secondly, modern societies do not provide the individual with the decent standard of living and protection every Islamic society is supposed to provide.

Furthermore, Islam requires the most stringent proof of the crime and the identity of the criminal. In the case of adultery, for example, a confirmed confession or the testimony of four male witnesses who have actually seen the crime being committed. In the case of false accusation two witnesses must testify to having heard the accusation and seen the accuser making it.

It is plain that the four crimes concerned here are actually committed against the society as a whole. The victim of stealing is not simply the person who suffers the material loss. Peace and order are also broken. Adultery and false accusations threaten the moral fiber of the whole society. Highway robbery is a threat to the very foundation of the society. For this very reason Allah himself has set their punishments, since He is the protector of Islamic society. He alone has the power to forgive the perpetrator of any of these crimes should he escape punishment in this world. It is not for any human authority to exercise that power. The balance here is very delicate and it has to be maintained for the benefit of the whole community.

## Islam in perspective

### What the Qur'an Teaches

*In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful*  
They question you with regard to warfare in the sacred month. Say: Warfare therein is a grave transgression; but to turn men away from the path of Allah, to deny Him, to turn people away from the Sacred Mosque and to expel its people therefrom — all this is a much graver sin in the sight of Allah, since oppression is worse evil than killing. They will not cease to fight against you till they have turned you away from your faith, if they can. Whoever of you turns away from his faith and dies as an unbeliever, his works shall come to nothing in this world and in the world to come. Such people shall be the tenants of the Fire, therein to abide for ever.

(The Cow: 2; 216)

### Our Dialogue

#### Form of Prayers

Q. Why does not the imam in a congregational prayer recite the Qur'an audibly in the two daytime prayers as he does in the three nighttime prayers? Is there a special dress a man must wear when he prays?

Nizam Ali Zaidi  
P.O. Box 363  
Al-Khobar

A. We simply conduct our prayers as the Prophet has taught us to do. The way he led the prayers is binding to us, because we are commanded by Allah "to follow the teachings of the Prophet: 'Whatever the messenger bids you, do it. And whatever he forbids you, abstain from it.'" (49: 7). The Prophet did not recite the Qur'an audibly in the two daytime prayers as he did in the three nighttime ones, so we follow in his footsteps. There is unanimity on this among all schools of thought, because it has been authentically reported by a very large number of the Prophet's companions. He also told us: "Conduct your prayers in the same way as you have seen me conduct mine."

A man may wear any garment when he prays provided that it has not been dirtied by any impurity, and that it covers him at least from the waistline to his knees. No special garment or dress is required. We are, however, recommended to wear clean clothing when we pray.

#### Gold for Men

Q. In my country, the Philippines, both

men and women wear gold ornaments. During my stay in Saudi Arabia I have noticed that men here do not do so. Is this due to any religious injunction?

Calvin Jumiani Lim  
P.O. Box 6022  
Dammam

A. To wear gold or silk is forbidden for Muslim men. The Prophet (peace be on him) once held both materials in his hands and told his companions: "These two are forbidden for the men of my nation; they are, however, permissible for women." Thus, no Muslim man is allowed to wear either stuff. Silk, however, may be worn in the case of a skin disease when other clothing may aggravate the condition. It is also forbidden to use gold in household articles such as cutlery or plates, etc.

Q. Is it compulsory to wear a cap when one enters a mosque or when one prays, as most, if not all, people in Eastern Asia do?

A. The answer is simply: 'No'. Some schools of thought consider wearing a cap something of a *sunnah* which means that it is recommended, not obligatory. If one does it then he is, according to these schools, rewarded. If not he has not contravened any law. Other schools of thought do not give it even the rank of a *sunnah*. It is unfortunate that some practices are given too much of an emphasis that some people tend to think them obligatory, as in this case. There is certainly no obligation to wear a cap. One's prayers are no less valid if one prays without something to cover his head.

## Life of the Prophet - 62 Fighting in the Sacred Month

A landmark in the series of expeditions the Prophet (peace be on him) sent all over the place was the one entrusted to a very small group who were given a well defined objective. A company of eight persons (some reports put the number at twelve) was sent under the leadership of Abdullah ibn Jahsh. The Prophet had a sheet of instructions written for him. As the company was ready to start the Prophet gave Abdullah his instructions. He told him not to read them until he had been on his way for two days. There he would learn more about his mission. He was specifically told not to force any of his men to go along with him. Should any of them want to go back he was free to do so.

When the company had traveled for two days Abdullah opened his sheet of instructions and read: "When you have read this proceed until you reach the Valley of Nakhlah, midway between Makkah and Taif. Try to get whatever information you can about Quraysh." Abdullah said: "I shall most willingly." He then turned to his companions and said: "Allah's messenger has commanded me to go as far as Nakhlah in a spying mission, to learn some news of Quraysh. He has bid me not to force any of you to come along with me. Those of you who aspire to martyrdom are welcome and those who have other ideas may go back. As for myself, I am going to do what I have been bid by the Prophet." All his companions went along with him. None went back.

Every two of the group had one camel which they rode in turns. At one point one camel went astray. Its two riders Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas and Utbah ibn Ghazwan went chasing it while the rest of the company proceeded with their mission until they reached the Nakhlah Valley, their appointed place.

Presently a small caravan of Quraysh encamped close by them. When the Qurayshis felt the presence of the company they panicked. Ukkashah ibn Muhsin of the Muslim group made himself visible to the Qurayshis. He had shaven his head, which was a ritual most pilgrims and visitors to the Ka'abah do. The Qurayshis were thus led to believe that the other group, whom they did not recognize as Muslims, were ordinary pilgrims. A feeling of reassurance replaced their fear.

Meanwhile, the Muslim company were debating among themselves what to do about the caravan. A certain factor complicated matters. The date was the last day of

Rajab, one of the four lunar months in which fighting was strictly forbidden. This applied to both Quraysh and the Muslims. The problem for the Muslim company was that if they waited a day the caravan would have reached the sanctuary of Makkah where it could not be intercepted. If they attacked they would violate the injunction of the four sacred months. Eventually, however, they decided to attack them.

Amr ibn Al-Hadrami was killed by an arrow shot at him by Waqid ibn Abdullah. Two more unbelievers, namely Uthman ibn Abdullah and Al-Hakam ibn Kaysan, surrendered to the Muslims. The fourth Makkah, Nawfal ibn Abdullah, managed to escape. The Muslim company was thus able to confiscate the caravan and headed on back to Madinah.

When they arrived the Prophet refused to take the two prisoners or the caravan, saying to the company: "I have not asked you to fight in the sacred month." The company felt very distressed. There Muslim brethren reproached them for their action. They did not know what to do and felt truly lost.

The incident led to a fresh propaganda campaign by Quraysh who tried to smear the Prophet and his companions in the eyes of other Arabs. They harped the theme of their violation of the sacred month. The whole thing was a matter of affliction for the Muslims until Allah allayed their worries with a fresh revelation of the Qur'an which declared that to turn the Muslims out of Makkah was a much graver sin than the killing of a disbeliever in the sacred month. (The relevant verses are published elsewhere on this page.)

When the Prophet received that revelation he took custody of the two prisoners and divided the caravan among his companions. Quraysh sent for the release of the two prisoners in return for ransom. The Prophet told them nothing could be done before the return of the other two of his companions, Sa'ad and Utbah, who were delayed chasing their camel. "If you kill them," he said, "we will kill your two men." Sa'ad and Utbah arrived shortly afterward. The Prophet accepted the ransom for the two prisoners. One of them, Al-Hakam ibn Kaysan, however, declared his acceptance of Islam and stayed in Madinah. The other went back to Makkah where he died.

Thus ended this important incident which will be the subject of our comment next week. Allah willing.

(To be continued)

# PLO Open University: a new educational experiment

By Grace Halsell

Q. Can you explain an Open University?  
A. It is a multi-media approach. You take it by correspondence. It is not only correspondence, but a part of your educational material is transmitted by cassettes or kits. You go to a center, and you watch an instructor who presents the lesson on a TV screen. The courses are all structured.

It is also a new educational experiment. It has not been tried in the Arab world. In the Open University system, you don't have years as in the conventional system — it's all credits. It is not a four-year study, but however you manage your credits to give you the equivalent of four years' college education. The average period of graduation for the student is six years, so one might do it in five, another three.

In our system, we expect a large number of our enrollees to be full-time students, who will probably graduate in four years. But we don't make that requirement. We will accept students full time or we will accept them part time. Each student will pace himself or herself. You can take one course, you can take two courses. You can devote full time, if you want to do so. It's up to you. The university makes no requirement. And you do it on your own time.

Q. What is the best known Open University?

A. The British Open University is the best known and I think in terms of its way of accomplishing results, it still is the best. The Japanese also have an Open University. And the East Europeans have features of open learning systems. In the United States, there is the University of Maryland. But it is not a completely open learning system. Also, in the United States there is a consortium of a number of universities that is now starting where they rely on television, but it has not really proved itself yet. The British Open University is the most developed, the most systematic that has been tested. It is about one hour north of London. It was started in 1969, so they have had lots of graduates. They pursue higher education, they get Ph.D.s, and so forth, and their graduates are accepted and employed. And they have done a very good job. It is a large university, they have graduates in the thousands. The last figures I saw they had about 60,000 students enrolled.

The British Open University was intended to provide a chance for those who did not have an opportunity to study in a university, to give these people a second chance. And that got transformed to people who are already employed, they could be clerics, postal workers — those who could only study part time, and only on their own time, in the evening and so forth. And they can carry only a limited number of credits.

There was no such system in England. So the Open University was the answer. It turned out that a number of women, with children, who could not go to a regular university because of their family obligations took advantage of this. It also provided education for people who did not even finish school.

Q. Where will your main offices be, and where will the centers of learning be located?

A. We don't know yet whether the main office will be in Beirut. Or in the south or in the mountains. But it will be in Lebanon. If it is not in Beirut, then Beirut will have a regional center.

Amman will have a center, and perhaps we will have one other center in Jordan. Kuwait will have one, in Gaza we will have one, in the West Bank we hope to have two and in Galilee we plan to have one because we think

of the Palestinian people as one unit, so we have not forgotten our people in Israel.

Also, we will have a center in Damascus. Three quarters of the Palestinians in Syria are in the area of Damascus.

Q. And you expect students from all over the Middle East?

A. Absolutely. We have made that very explicit. It is obviously a Palestinian institution, to serve Palestinian students irrespective of place. We have charted where our Palestinian students will come from. We will try to meet their needs and since we will have regional centers, for the face-to-face interaction between students and faculty, in each of these areas, then all our students will be admitted on an equal footing. As a matter of fact, any student who can pursue a higher education irrespective of background will be considered for admission. We make no differentiation, we have no quota.

Q. And you will give degrees?  
A. Yes. We will give the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. We also have innovated a new approach: We will give for the equivalent of two years, an Associate of Arts degree and an Associate of Science. This will encourage the student, after getting this first degree, not to re-enroll if he or she does not want to do so, but rather to work. Because economic needs may compel the student today in the Arab world to get employment.

Since the Arab world attaches significance to the degree, we decided we would give them an associate degree, to show that they have studied in a university, and to differentiate them from high school graduates. So this is an innovation, because it does not work in the Arab world that way. In Arab universities you stay four years. And if for any economic reason you decided you must leave, there is no waiver whereby you can be re-enrolled.

We will give that student the option of coming back to the university and registering, without any penalty, within the next five years. If more than five years have elapsed, then he or she will simply have to reapply. But within five years, we assume that people still retain the habits of study and therefore they can come back exactly where they left off.

Q. Do you have your board of directors?  
A. Not yet. Until such time as we appoint an independent board of trustees, five executive members of the PLO will serve. They are representative of the various sectors. They will appoint a board and thereafter, the board will do their own elections.

Meanwhile, I am in daily consultation with Dr. Ahmad Sidqi Al-Dajani, who is in charge of higher education in the PLO and others on his board. They have been very good, very supportive. And of course Chairman Arafat is the biggest booster of the university, without any question. Their support is helpful morally and every way. By September of this year we will assemble the staff. So that we will be in full-scale production of our educational material, that is, text books and the TV production and the radio programs, by September, 1983.

A big test will come when we send out the books, because they will have to cross international borders. Someone may not like one book or may not like a cassette. Our philosophy is that we should decentralize the operations as much as possible, so that if after we produce a book, we may simply send the galleys to a center, such as Damascus and they would reproduce it there. We would produce one TV program — all we need is one video tape, and then duplicate it in Syria and Jordan. We don't have to produce en masse, although, economically, production en masse is better. We will use any means that

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) voted to set up its own university, called an Open University, with regional centers in several Middle East countries. The distinguished, longtime American professor, Dr. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, former professor of Political Science at Northwestern University in Chicago, becomes the first president of the PLO Open University. Dr. Abu-Lughod has written extensively on the Palestinian question and is the author and editor of several books. He served as associate director of the African Studies Program at Northwestern, and is a founder and past president of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates. This exclusive interview took place in Beirut, where Dr. Abu-Lughod is now hiring a staff for the university.

will work.

We may find we need to establish a regional center outside the Arab world to facilitate communication with our people under occupation, since we do not have direct mail contact with them. So we may need an outside place for dispatching material. And if we need to have them come to a center for a seminar, then they have to be able to get to us. One of our primary purposes in this university is to help in the re-integration of the Palestinian people. Re-integration means that Palestinians who live in Kuwait or Syria are different strains of Palestinians, and we want them to get in touch with each other. So we may have to establish a center in Cyprus or Greece, some place close, but outside the Arab world so that the Palestinians who are in the occupied area can, in fact, come. This is a scheme, but we don't know how it will work.

Q. So making cassettes and getting your packaged information together is one of your immediate priorities. Where will most of your teachers come from?

A. The institution's faculty — an international faculty — will be drawn from the Arabs. The requirement is that the instruc-

tion will be done in Arabic. The medium of instruction is Arabic, with English and French as second languages. Teachers in each region will come from those regions.

But for the national staff of the institution, we will recruit people from Kuwait, Jordan, the West Bank, the United States, Europe. The staff will be representative of the Palestinian people.

Q. Have you determined on your budget?

A. Yes, we know what we need. We need a \$200 million endowment. For the next three years, we need about \$30 million for running expenses, including some investment for land. We don't have funds yet. I have to raise them.

We started charting our needs in April 1979. In that year I took a leave from my university, and reported to work at UNESCO in Paris. A total of 14 persons from the United States and from the Middle East were recruited as consultants. And we each prepared a certain section of a feasibility study. An economist told us the monetary needs, a demographer charted the population, a sociologist determined the student flow, a media specialist and educators

recommended the kind of educational system we need. And we had a scientist who told us what kind of science material we can prepare. They laid the groundwork. This is why we know how much money we need, and what kind of space we need — we measured it all.

Q. What do you think most of the students will be studying?

A. We have certain priorities. We call the university a one-faculty institution, divided into three major divisions of knowledge: social sciences and administration, science and technology and the humanities and education. These are the three divisions that we will offer for the next four years. So we know what we would like for the students to study because we have identified the needs.

Q. When you say you have established needs, then you are saying there are more jobs available in these fields?

A. Sure. There are also more needs to be met in the Palestinian society itself. We need more qualified teachers in sciences, for example. We need people in health sciences. We need people in small-scale administration. So our curriculum emphasizes the training in those areas of knowledge which we have identified as relevant to the Palestinian people, that is the Palestinian development. We found where the gaps are. For example, we will emphasize not agriculture per se, but marketing of products and the system of cooperatives. In a sense, that is emphasizing both agricultural sciences and administration. All of our courses, by the way, are integrated courses. They are not the conventional political sciences and sociology and so forth. We try to make them as inter-disciplinary as possible.

On the basis of our empirical investigation,

we have chart of our precise needs.

Q. Most Palestinians traditionally study medicine and engineering?

A. Yes, they want to study medicine and engineering. We think that's dreadful — that they have emphasized only these two. We believe that the selection of medicine and engineering have been guided by irrelevant factors of prestige, money.

The new age emphasizes electronics, for example. And management is a very important field in the Arab world. We don't train enough managers, who know how to cope with society. Now the Arabs are beginning to see the possibilities of economic advancement, and also prestige, in alternative kinds of occupation. And it is these alternatives that we will therefore provide. Since they are more relevant to the needs of Palestinians, then there should be a terrific amount of impact there.

The principal idea illuminating our selections is that we want to train people who will stay on the grounds, they won't have to migrate to seek employment. We don't want people to have to go from Jerusalem to Kuwait. And if you are a doctor — and Israelis are making it difficult for Palestinian doctors — and you are really anxious to accumulate money, that becomes your only option. There is nothing to prevent us from training a health specialist who is not a physician, a lab technician, an X-ray specialist, — who are in desperately short supply in the West Bank and Jordan and Lebanon and if you train them, they can be absorbed immediately in the same society, they don't have to go anywhere.

We hope that by the kind of alternative training that this university will provide to stop or slow down the Brain Drain that we have been experiencing with the migration of people.

Q. Will you tell me a bit more about yourself. You were born in Jaffa? And you were driven out by the Israelis in 1948?

A. Yes. I had an older brother who was killed by the Israelis. Every Palestinian family has suffered. When we left there were my mother, and four brothers and one sister. We went to Nabulus (in 1948). I had just finished high school. I went to the United States in 1950. I stayed there until 1957. I got my Ph.D. in political science at Princeton University. Then I went to Egypt and worked for four years with UNESCO. And I returned to the United States and taught at Smith College. I was in Beirut in 1971-1972, with UNESCO. And I am occupying the same office now in Beirut that I occupied ten years ago.

Q. Was it a major decision to leave your good job and security in the United States to start this university?

A. Yes. I had set pattern of activities in life, and I have a family, and these are important issues. But I felt this would represent a contribution to the further development of the Palestinian people and I felt the need to do something. I was not seeking a job. And this is not really a job. As one of my colleagues said, probably it is a calling. And in this sense it is important: to be part of an activity that will contribute to our people in a significant way, in an area where I have strength. That is, I am not a fighter. I am an educator. And if we create an institution that can provide technical training that also lays a good cultural foundation, then the contribution is really that much broader. So it is not just our people in the narrow sense, but is also the Arab people.

Q. Are you optimistic about the future?

A. Yes, I am always optimistic. If you don't have hope, you can't live. And attitudes are changing.



MUCH-PRIZED BIRD: In common with other falcon fanciers, this Arab takes great pleasure in showing off his much-prized bird of prey. The training of falcons for sport is an ancient art in many areas of the Middle East, and is often practiced with the utmost sense of pride.



# the BUMBLES of mumbles



## The Oak elves of Oak Lea Part I: The missing Welsh cakes

By Alexandra J. Frith  
Illustrations by Nicholas Domine

Dearlo, Toggler and Lillypop were happily skipping across the pebbles, heading for Oystermouth Castle where they were to meet Dooley the Dragon who had promised to take them on his back for a ride over Swansea. They were very excited as it would be like flying like a bird — apart from the fun as well.

Dearlo turned to Lillypop. "Have you brought a flying hat, Lillypop?"

"A flying hat?" she asked. "No. I only have my limpet shell hat. Will that do?"

Dearlo and Toggler laughed. "Of course! We were only joking."

So all the friends went merrily on their way until they reached the door of the castle. Toggler rang the special bell for Bumbles — "Ring! Ring! A patter of feet (or should I say dragon claws?) and the door opened. There stood Dooley all smiles and polished scales. "Good-day, my friends!" he beamed. "All ready are we?"

"Yes!" chorused the little Bumbles. "Good. Then let's be off. Climb on to my back and hold on to the reins which the Wizard has fixed to me. He also insists that you use the safety straps that he has specially designed."

"Quite right!" said Dearlo who, although being one of the bravest of the Bumbles, was also one of the most sensible too.

So the three little Bumbles clambered on and settled themselves into position with

Dearlo at the front, Lillypop in the middle and Toggler at the back as usual. He liked it there best because he could keep turning around and seeing what was behind him.

"Right then! Up and away!" called Dooley. He flapped his wings and up he went. They were all feeling so happy about their day out up in the clouds.

First they flew over Mumbles itself, saying 'Good-day!' to the weathercock on top of Mumbles church, who also bid them 'Good-day!'

Next, they headed over the Bay, past West Cross, on past Blackpill. It was wonderful, seagulls flying and swooping in the air, quickly moving to one side when they saw Dooley the Dragon coming with his passengers. The sun came out and smiled at them.

"Hullo, Mr. Sun!" called Lillypop.

"Hullo to you, Lillypop! Where are you off on such a nice day?" asked the sun.

"Just about and around. So shine warm and sunny for us, please!" replied Lillypop.

So the sun settled himself and shone lovely and warm. Yes, the three little Bumbles were so happy and content and Dooley was thoroughly enjoying himself, when ...

"Look down there!" said Toggler.

"Where?" asked Dearlo.

"There, in the Uplands, the big oak tree of Oak Lea. What's all the commotion?"

"Oh yes!" said Lillypop, she too could see the big oak shaking and shimmering in the hot sun.

"Seems to be a problem down there, Dooley," whispered Dearlo into Dooley's

ear. "Shall we go down and see what it is all about?"

"Yes, a good idea!" replied Dooley.

So he descended from the sky and headed for the big Oak Tree of the Uplands. As they approached they could see dozens of worried looking Oak Elves rushing here, there and everywhere.

Dooley landed with a soft 'plonk' — he could land very softly when he tried, you know.

The three little Bumbles scrambled from Dooley's back and hastened over to where they could see a group of Oak Elves.

"Hullo, there!" said Dearlo. "What is the matter? Can we help you?"

"Help?" said a very worried looking Oak Elf. "Yes please! We need all the help that we can get. It is a catastrophe! You'll never guess what's happened."

"Don't let's waste time guessing then. Pray tell us!" said Dearlo with authority in his voice.

"It's our cakes — our Welsh cakes — they have gone — disappeared!" cried the Oak Elf with great concern in his voice.

"Oh dear! How terrible! I can understand how upset you must be," sympathized Lillypop.

"We must help you find them," said Toggler.

So all the Bumbles, Dooley and the Oak Elves searched and searched. The big oak tree shook and shimmered as they looked under every leaf and branch, but to no avail. Not one single cake could be found.

Next Friday: The kingdom of silver webs



Oystermouth Castle. Below: Flight to Oak Lea



## Jakarta is a city offering many contrasts, it's interesting, more than a stopping point

By Sharon Dirlam

JAKARTA, Indonesia (LAT) — Two people recommended Jakarta, Indonesia's capital city, as an interesting stop on a tour of Southeast Asia — a representative of the Jakarta Mandarin Hotel and a well-traveled friend who sees mainly the good in people and places.

Everyone else said "forget Jakarta" or "well, it's a place to spend the night on your way to Bali."

But no city of 6.5 million people can be all bad. And indeed, the most powerful impression of Jakarta is its contrasts.

Travelers who spend a night or so welcome the luxury of this crowded city's modern hotels — ultra-modern buildings that are juxtaposed with its most squalid slums. Anyone who has been to Jakarta will recall how its streets teem with mopeds, limousines, carts and bicycles, jostling and honking and vying for the narrowest opening in the constantly jammed traffic.

The inadequate sewage system and murky canals ensure that large portions of the city are flooded each rainy season. One estimate is that a fourth of the city's population are squatters in flimsy shacks or altogether without shelter.

"They come here from the countryside," a tour guide says, as if that made them not Jakarta's problem.

And one of the most remarkable recollections visitors have about those same miserably poor people who live in the shacks and bathe in the canals is that they are curious and friendly to all who walk by. They want to say "hello," to smile, to wave. Some press you to buy this or that trinket; many are simply being friendly.

But there is an air about Jakarta of a city about to get its act together. Several tour agencies have been organized; the hotels roll out the red carpet to guests. A certain amount of civic pride seems evident in its palaces, monuments and public buildings. And maybe someday those who suffer at the slum level will profit by the increased business tourism is certain to bring.

The city museum, in the old city hall, is another of Jakarta's studies in contrasts: A huge 17th-century Dutch house full of fine porcelain, carved furniture and other accoutrements of the aristocratic colonial life, much of which is displayed on open shelves and tables subject to the ruinous effect of the tropical humidity or careless handling by visitors. The basement of the building, a guide points out, once housed prisoners. Overpopulated jails were not a problem: The basement flooded regularly.

The national museum contains a rich collection of Indonesian artifacts, bronze-age tools, scale models of houses, Thai and Chinese ceramics dating from 200 B.C. and Hindu Javanese treasures.

A project of Indonesia's late President Sukarno, the Istiqal mosque dominates the city skyline with its minarets and grand design. It is one of the largest mosques in the world. Visitors remove their shoes; women must cover their heads. The edifice is constructed almost entirely of marble.

The mosque is northeast of Merdeka Square, the fulcrum of Jakarta and its largest open space. At the center is its tallest structure, a monument to the nation's independence. The monument is reputedly covered with 35 kilos of gold leaf. Around the square stand the palace of the president, government ministries, the government-owned broadcasting company and other offices. Sukarno's home, once the presidential palace, now houses a library.

Historically the site of a Hindu settlement in the 5th century, Jakarta was occupied by the Portuguese in the 15th century, and later the Dutch — who are getting the credit, or the blame, for the grid of canals. "Little Holland in the tropics" became "the graveyard of the Orient" by the mid-18th century, with frequent outbreaks of malaria.

Vestiges remain of the Dutch occupation. Red-tiled roofs, sloped for the winters of the northern homeland, are still a popular design in Indonesian architecture, along with the more practical shaded verandas and tiled floors.

Jakarta attracts tourists with a couple of outstanding places to shop for Indonesian handicrafts including silver jewelry and art objects, painted or hand-stamped batik, hand carvings of ebony and teak, and *Wayang Kulit* leather shadow puppets. The puppets, an important symbol of Indonesia's heritage, are made of water buffalo leather and represent dozens of characters in a host of ritualistic scenarios. It is easy to tell the real thing from recently introduced vinyl replicas.

The Sarinah department store — bypass the first two floors — is chock-full of handicrafts at reasonable prices. Prices are fixed; no bargaining here.

Also fun is a stroll along the stalls of the Jalan Surabaya flea market, which features everything from leather luggage to Ming (?) vases, pirated tape recordings to silver apothecary scales. Bargaining is a must.

The Indonesia Tourist Office recommends Garuda and Arjuna crafts shops on Jalan Majapahit; fine art, Home Art and Johan Art Curio on Jalan H.A. Salm; Dewi Batik and Artshop, Maison Young, Pigura Art and Gift Shop, Royal Batik Shop, Toni's Gallery and Urip Store.

The Jakarta Hilton, the 396-room hotel rising on 32 acres, is favored by many visitors, particularly sports enthusiasts. Facilities include a swimming pool, bowling, billiards, tennis, health club, even a golf driving range.

It is also close to the Jakarta convention hall (businessmen are a mainstay of Jakarta hotel life) and has on its grounds replicas of native dwellings and temples, plus an outdoor Balinese theater with performances on evenings when it doesn't rain.

And what a lovely place is the Jakarta Mandarin, 29 stories, 469 rooms with such appointments as cupboards of Indonesian teak, silk lampshades, triple mirrors. Carvings, batiks, antiques and other artifacts are continual reminders of the best of the world beyond the grand staircase and the huge hanging chandeliers in the luxuriously appointed lobby.

A final contrast is Jakarta's modern port. Nevertheless, the old port still functions, with its ancient teak sailing ships loaded by lines of sinewy, leathery men, hoisting bales of this and that on their backs and filing along on planks from wharf to boat.

For 200 rupiahs, less than 50 cents, a tourist can climb into a hollowed-out canoe and be taken for a ride amid the hawsers and planks of the old vessels. One of the more derelict boats, weathered paint peeling from its round hull, sat low in the water with a full load, no doubt headed for some remote village. Fifty-pound bags of flour? Factory-made clothes from the city? No. The old boat carried its load proudly: 75 Japanese motorcycles.

## Chinese prepared now for future earthquakes

By Song Ming

BEIJING (Depthnews) — For the Daofu Post Office in Sichuan province, it was business as usual only 15 minutes after an earthquake of magnitude 6.9 hit the town in January 1981. Despite the great magnitude of China's 1976 Tangshan earthquake, some buildings even in areas registering intensities 7, 8 and 9 (on a scale of 12) remained standing and suffered little damage. That earthquake was the worst in China's history, killing more than 240,000 people. The earthquake destroyed 90 percent of the buildings in Tangshan, a city in North China.

These buildings — isolated success stories — trace their strength to a nationwide effort to strengthen buildings and structures against earthquakes. The 10-year project, to be finished in 1987, was conceived by the late Premier Zhou Enlai shortly after the 1966 Xingtai earthquake in Hebei province. First priority in construction plans, for instance, is the reinforcement of vital parts of cities like water and communication facilities, power stations, generators and hospitals.

Work did not gather momentum until after the Tangshan temblor. The National Office of Earthquake Resistance, with branches in most of China's provinces and towns, is directing the project which the central government has allotted 700 million yuan

(nearly \$400 million) since 1977. Local governments have also spent 200 million yuan (nearly \$120 million) to strengthen existing buildings.

In the nine earthquake-prone provinces and municipalities in North China, as well as Northeast and Southwest China, 37 large — and medium-size cities have been targeted for participation. Houses with a total of 10 million square meters of floor space were reinforced in 1981, adding to the 92 million sq.m. already renovated. About 200 million yuan (\$120 million) will continue to be allotted yearly over the next six years by the central and local governments.

The dam of the Miyun reservoir, for instance, was reinforced, heightened and widened after the Tangshan shock. The dam is Beijing's major water supplier with a water storage capacity of 4.3 billion cubic meters. If another earthquake occurs, the dam may crack but will not break and its increased size will prevent water from overflowing.

This year, 40 county seats in earthquake-prone areas will begin to strengthen their buildings. And indeed, reinforced buildings have proven stronger and more durable than ordinary structures.

Take the case of the Electricity Generating Equipment Plant and the Heavy Machinery Plant, located on the same street in Tianjin. The power plant had strengthened its buildings according to the earthquake resistance office's standards (which is voluntary).

When the Tangshan quake struck, 100 kilometers northeast of Tianjin, the strengthened buildings were saved although some did crack. After the shock, the electric plant resumed production. The other factory — with no reinforcement — collapsed, killing many people.

Houses built with brick and brick masonry are especially susceptible to earthquakes. Ye says. Reducing damage is best achieved by both designing buildings to resist earthquakes and reinforcing existing structures.

Many buildings in China are still being built with brick, although steel-reinforced concrete materials are widely used. Since brick masonry is readily available in many areas, it is convenient and cheap for manual construction. Brick thus remains popular.

About three million square kilometers in China register intensities greater than 7 during earthquakes. In these areas, various brick structures can be found — multi-story brick buildings, single-story factory buildings with brick columns, brick chimneys and brick water towers supported by columns. These structures have the burden of support in the vertical direction so that under ordinary conditions the buildings are quite secure. But if an earthquake occurs, they would be prone to toppling over.



TUB FULL OF FUN: Bath time is fun time for this child. Little Jane has an unusual friend who helps her wash in her plastic tub. It is a young chimpanzee who has formed a trusting relationship with the little girl. Jane's parents run a zoo in Warwickshire, England, and she has many rare animal companions.



# French first lady active politically; she's shy in public

By Carolyn Lesh

PARIS (AP) — Her clothes, hairdressers and spending habits never make the national or international news. But like her counterparts in other countries, French first lady Danielle Mitterrand's matrimonial choice places her in a position of prominence. It is a position that contrasts sharply with the discreet, quiet and modest nature of Mrs. Mitterrand, who is politically active and publicly shy.

"I do not like stardom," she said recently in a rare interview with a French newspaper. "If I help someone, it will be more effective through discretion than exhibition."

Mrs. Mitterrand has granted few interviews during the lengthy political career of Francois Mitterrand and only three since his Socialist presidential victory last May ended 23 years of conservative rule in France.

She declined an interview with the Associated Press, but agreed to supply written answers to five questions submitted to her office at the presidential Elysee Palace.

Mrs. Mitterrand's office explained she currently had little free time because of her preparations for the Big Seven economic summit, which took place last week in Versailles. The French first lady's summit work included arrangements for Nancy Reagan, wife of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The 57-year-old Mrs. Mitterrand is a well-dressed, slim brunette who wears little or no makeup.

She is a woman of simple tastes. The presidential couple still reside in their Left Bank apartment near Notre Dame rather than the ornate Elysee Palace. On a quiet day, the Mitterrands still stroll around their Latin Quarter neighborhood and eat at inexpensive local bistros.

Members of the French presidential family receive much less press coverage than ruling families of many other countries.

In France, the press refers to the president's wife as "Madame Mitterrand" rather than "Danielle." The first names of the Mitterrands' two sons — Jean-Christophe and Gilbert — are unknown by the vast majority of French, as are their professions. Gilbert, 33, is a Socialist deputy in the French National Assembly while Jean-Christophe, 36, is a journalist in the diplomatic service at the Paris headquarters of the French news agency Agence France Presse.

After breakfasting with the president, Mrs. Mitterrand's work day begins at 10 a.m. at her office in the Elysee Palace. She has a 18-member staff to help answer the more than 100 letters she receives daily.

Most afternoons, the president and Mrs. Mitterrand take a short break together and stroll through the Elysee gardens. It is their one time alone during the day.

Mrs. Mitterrand makes no speeches for her husband's causes nor does she campaign for

him. Mitterrand rarely mentions her by name in his public statements.

Throughout their 37-year marriage, Mrs. Mitterrand has lived in the shadow of her Socialist husband despite her own political activities that date back to the French resistance during World War II.

It was during the war that she met Mitterrand. She was 19 and the daughter of a school official who sheltered members of the French underground. He was 28 and one of the men who sought shelter at her father's home.

They were married in 1944, two months after Paris was liberated from the Nazis. Since then, Mrs. Mitterrand's life has centered on her husband and their two sons.

The French first lady has never held a salaried job. But is a strong supporter of equal job opportunities for women.

"Our objective is that the condition of women in France should in all circumstances be equal to that of men on the basis of their skills and education," Mrs. Mitterrand said. "Given this, do not see what criteria could prevent a woman from occupying the highest post in the nation if the French people gave her the confidence."

Mrs. Mitterrand's political views are as committed to the left as those of her husband. Her political activities have included membership in the Salvador and Latin American Solidarity Organization, a French leftist group that works for political freedoms.

Mrs. Mitterrand's interest in Central America has led to a few press reports suggesting she has played a major role in helping shape France's policies toward Latin America, which include a decision to sell non-offensive arms to Nicaragua.

"It is not only my commitment to the left which determines my Central American positions, which are not always so well known," Mrs. Mitterrand said. "Rather, it is my concern about protecting the liberties and rights of people, whatever their origins and whatever charges may be leveled against them."

"It is a question of humanitarian actions which I undertake when necessary," she continued in her written response. "I don't think I have an influence on the concerns of the president of the republic in this domain or, by the way, in other fields. But a long life together has led us to share the same convictions on subjects which are particularly close to our hearts and which we sometimes do discuss."

Despite the political spotlight that now illuminates her, the shy Mrs. Mitterrand says she does not regret entering the public arena.

"I'm not nostalgic for the time when I was a simple party worker," she wrote. "At the moment, I'm experiencing another type of relationship with the people. I'm fully conscious of the honor and the responsibilities which have been conferred to my husband by the French people. As his wife, I share those responsibilities in the role which I feel I must fulfill."

## Modern readers miss classics

# Library of America hopes to save literary heritage

NEW YORK (R) — Tucked away in a corner of the non-profit company producing "Sesame Street," the television program that has taught millions of pre-school children to read, is an independent publisher with as lofty an ambition.

The "Library of America," as the publisher is called, is out to do nothing less than save America's literary heritage from going out of print by issuing standard, uniform editions of the country's major authors and their best works.

Funded by \$1.8 million in foundation and government grants, the non-profit library is the most ambitious publishing venture in years in a country that traditionally ignores its classics in favor of the latest best-seller, especially those with personable authors who look good on television talk shows.

And since Herman Melville, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, Jack London, Henry James, Edgar Allan Poe, Steven Crane and Nathaniel Hawthorne are no longer around to speak for themselves, American readers pay lip service to them and go and read something hot off the presses.

It is a situation that drove critics to despair. Lionel Trilling lamented: "The lack of adequate editions of the great American writers is a national disgrace."

And Edmund Wilson, inspired by the "Editions de la Pléiade" which prints almost the whole of the classic literature of France in a uniform edition and makes a profit, wanted to see the same done in the United States.

Wilson made his views known in 1961 and for a time won support from what is now the National Endowment for the Humanities, before winding up trading bitter polemics with university professors whom he accused of producing scholarly editions with nit-picking footnotes fit only for scholars.

Promised money in the 1960s and 70s failed to materialize for Wilson's dream of a uniform edition of American classics.

Instead, it went to finance carefully detailed textual editions from universities of major American works, which noted how commas and capitalizations changed from one edition of Tom Sawyer to another.

But Wilson's idea did not die in the plethora of annotations. Last month, 21 years after he first proposed it, the Library of America became an impressive reality.

It was then that the library released its first four volumes: A Complete Whitman prose and poetry, including the vastly different first and last editions of *Leaves of Grass*, a complete volume of Hawthorne's short stories, three novels by Harriet Beecher Stowe and Melville's first three novels of the sea.

The four handsomely produced volumes, each one equal in length to three or four ordinary books and selling for \$25 each, are but the start of what the Library of America hopes will be a never-ending series.

They are also the first four of 24 planned volumes to be published by the end of 1984. The money to produce the 24 volumes, \$1.8 million, was provided by the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

According to Library of America president and Harvard professor Daniel Aaron, it is hoped that the success of the first 24 volumes will make the library self-sustaining and self-perpetuating "well past the time we pass away."

Although many of the authors to be published by the library are in print, not all of their works are.

But it is the intention of the library to bring back many lost or neglected works — like Henry James's critical writings, Whitman's post-Civil War prose, Stowe's other novels besides *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Jack London's reportage of the London slums and Edgar Allan Poe's long forgotten journalism.

Many of the works planned by the library have gone out of print or become difficult to locate.

"We have great plans if the series is a success. We hope to do a comprehensive collection of American political writings and to do one-volume series, like one on voyages and explorations which would include Richard Henry Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast*, Dr. Aaron said.

The first four volumes have been printed in trade editions of 5,000 copies and in book-club editions of 32,000.

The most copies a book by Melville ever sold during his life was 32,000 and he fared so poorly that he stopped writing for a long period.

By the first world war, the only way an American reader could get a copy of *Moby Dick* was to send to England for it.



WEIGHING IN: Hanging from a hook, a baby is seen being weighed to see if it is underweight. It is part of the UNICEF service designed to aid children in Uganda and other areas of Africa. If a child is underweight, help is given to the family

## Bringing up baby subject to fashion

# 'Motherhood' book slaps maternalism

By Katharine Whitehorn

LONDON (LOS) From the well-founded suspicion that society tells them they are good mothers mainly to stop them trying their hand at anything else, feminists have tended to slap down any suggestion that women have a natural talent for mothering. They go on about jobs while motherhood gets associated with right-wing morality.

To prove that the idea that we are naturally mothers is a myth, feminists are at pains to point out what terrible mothers we can on occasion be. And *The Myth of Motherhood* is the title of the latest of these assertions, a book that has shaken France. In it, Elizabeth Badinter seeks to prove, at considerable academic length, that there can't be any such thing as a maternal instinct, considering what absolutely rotten mothers were the French women of the 17th and 18th centuries.

It was not just the rich and the Parisiennes who sent their children to the country to be wet-nursed, scarcely asking how or where; but also the greedy big-bosomed Burgundians, who would leave their own babies the moment they were born to rush off to Paris and become well-aid wet-nurses in residence.

But the fact that some women make lousy mothers some of the time doesn't prove that the mothering instinct doesn't exist. People may go off their food or kill themselves with anorexia without us supposing that no one has an instinct to eat. Men can be celibate in monasteries and plenty of people are terrible at sex, but that doesn't prove that the sexual instinct is a myth—merely that it's a tide that flows more strongly in some people than it does in others.

The higher the animal, the more "instinct" is a potential that is molded by culture; it's not a rigid computerized program, such as that which impels a grub, say, to tunnel through tee-bark in the dark for exactly 61 days before becoming a butterfly. It's more a generalized urge, to be channeled and shaped by circumstances. And what is interesting is the vast number of channels into which the compulsion of women to bear babies and to look after them (not, also, always going together) can be made to flow — and without necessarily hurting the child, either.

Wet-nursing, for example, against which Elizabeth Badinter inveighs, isn't by any means always a disaster; Jane Austen's mother put out several of her babies to nurse in the village, and her daughter did all right—so did Talleyrand and Balzac, who scarcely met their mothers until they were grown. The Manus in New Guinea put a new-born baby straight on to someone else's flowing breast while the mother gets her breath back. Indeed, the breast-feeding lobby is currently wondering whether wet-nursing is not, after all, preferable to all that fussing with powdered milk.

But what mothers who hand their babies over to someone else may miss — and plainly these Frenchwomen did — is the process that turns a woman into a mother: bonding. For while some women are born maternal and some get there only with difficulty, motherly feelings, for a vast number of women, are sucked out of them — either literally, or just by the process of caring for a creature who seems to need you so much.

So why did these women separate themselves from their babies? For the same reason that a century later (inflamed by Rousseau-esque views of innocence and love) they didn't. For the same reason some mothers eschew dummies and cheerfully plug screaming sons with them; for the same reason babies kick freely in 1980 but were swaddled up like mummies a hundred years ago: fashion.

Instincts, even good instincts, can be lined up by social conditioning behind quite awful practices; and mothers who genuinely want to do the right thing by their babies can have the craziest ideas about what the right thing might be — witness those who, in the name of a good education have packed their infants off to boarding school at four.

Susanna Wesley thought it her duty to beat the living devil out of her baby, and did, until her arm ached. In Victorian times children were supposed to be wicked until enough prayers and discipline had made them good; those mothers were as worried about indulging their children as modern mothers are

about inhibiting them. Because he had slashed the mortality rate among Australian

infants, Truby King was followed in the Thirties by the most conscientious mother; his rigid timetable, coupled by an insistence on breast-feeding, had good mothers tearfully wetting their jumpers.

The post-war American mothers had a more complicated cross to bear: it's a paradox that some of the most agreeable advice ever dished out resulted in some of the most frightful children — and panic-stricken mothers. Convinced by Spock and Freud that they could make or mar their children for life, they were constantly urged to act naturally, follow their children's inclinations, above all to enjoy it all: the fun morality meant that they couldn't, even during the sticky bits, just soldier on in the knowledge that they were doing what was best for the child; for if they weren't enjoying it, then it couldn't be the best thing.

Why should mothers be so subject to these changing fashions? One theory is that they have an inbuilt guilt about themselves anyway, and nothing to do with Eve and the apple either. The late Dr. Donald Winnicott, child psychologist, agreed that most mothers do feel guilty; because the half of them that wants to keep the child close forever feels bad about the actions of the other half, which helps it to move away towards a life of its own. So on this basic guilt the theorist — or hag midwife, advice column or witch-doctor — can only too easily impose his own coloring.

What gives the motherly instinct the best chance to thrive is the genuine respect and

approval of everyone around. This is exactly what the Spock-reading American mothers of the 50s — the hotbed where the women's movement was breeding — didn't get. They were told that what they did was terribly important, but were all the time aware that they were cut off from the main stream, in a way that a farmer's wife or even an immigrant slum wife was not. For it's interesting that where the matriarch is genuinely valued, it is rarely just for the care of little children.

The traditional American mother held the household together, lit the candle of night and was the scripper and saver who somehow found the money for the school fees; it's when nobody needs her to do this any more that she can get so tiresome. The traditional working-class mother, greatly honored if we're to believe Brian Jackson's *Working Class Community*, was not just a wiper of noses; she was vital in keeping the kids off father so he could manage to earn a living.

One man, brought up in such a home, said that as a little boy he'd once come in crying with a lacerated knee. Father, however, was due home any minute; with a proper sense of priorities, his mother let him bleed in the sink until dad's dinner was on the table.

If women are made to feel that what they do with their children is unimportant, that money or outside work or intellectual activity (such as those eighteenth-century Frenchwomen went in for) is the only thing that rates, then the maternal instinct, may indeed be stunted and undernourished. But there is some evidence that a healthy development of it is actually alive and well. There is a feminism in the assertion of motherhood, as well as in its rejection.

## Easy to spot

# Fashionable dress: style sans gaudiness

By Paul Dean

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (LAT) — Despite detours of trends, the accoutrements of the well-found and definitely well-heeled gentleman remain a Rolls-Royce, a Hasselblad camera, gold Rolex and a Savile Row suit.

That is Christopher Foster-Hicklin's view of ultimate desirables — because that is what his customers drive and carry; and what they wear is what he makes as a measurer, cutter and seller of Savile Row suits.

London's Savile Row. What Swiss banks are to financial discretion, Savile Row is to tailoring. Money in one usually suggests a closet filled by the other.

"The trouble I have all the time is getting people to relate to a Savile Row suit," conceded Foster-Hicklin. He's relaxing at a Beverly Hills hotel in one of his own. "At a distance I could look at 25 men and tell you which one is wearing a Savile Row suit. He'd be the one with presence carrying a leather briefcase. The suit would just look good on him. His statement would be style without gaudiness. He would reflect breeding and know exactly who he is. And he'd probably be wearing a gold Rolex."

More specifically, Prince Rainier, Roger Moore, all the Kennedy men, David Niven, Caspar Weinberger, Fred Astaire, Cary Grant and James Mason wear Savile Row

suits. So do Prince Philip and Prince Charles, right down to their dress military uniforms. Do not, however, expect their tailors to identify themselves because Savile Row clothiers maintain a client confidentiality tighter than any doctor-patient privilege. It is part of the heritage.

Although clothes never maketh the man, a Savile Row suit will vastly improve appearance — because building one is a classic of dwindling craftsmanship right in there with Bavarian clockworks and New England boat yards.

From tape measuring through fittings to delivery can take up to six weeks. Close to 70 percent of each garment is hand sewn. The man who cuts the coat has nothing to do with the trousers and a third specialist looks after the vest while someone else puts it all together. All of which depending on the company and the fabric, can cost between \$800 and \$2,000, which is a long way from your off-the-rack outlet. And for that, you don't get two pairs of pants.

Foster-Hicklin is a typical Savile Row man. He started as a five-year apprentice ("a general dogsbody, really") at the age of 14, ascended through the making of riding breeches and became a cutter (using a pair of 80-year-old shears forged in heavens, New Jersey) and became a cutter with...

Wells of Mayfair, a typical Savile Row company that, through a series of business amalgamations, has been cutting and tailoring from 47 Maddox Street for about 150 years.

It is a giant of a cottage industry with 50 employees producing 2,000 suits a year and an annual gross income of \$1.8 million. Wells also has been selling in the United States since the '20s.

Foster-Hicklin's hotel bed is littered with swatch books. Exclusive? One is tagged Constable because its grays contain hints of color peculiar to that British artist. Only two, maybe three suits will be made from this one bolt which will never be worn again. Elegant? A pinstriped material looks basic enough. The stripes, however, will be formed from tiny monograms for the man ordering such a suit.

"And here's one exclusive material I don't even bother to bring out because it's too much," Foster-Hicklin said. He slips into a side room and reappears with a card. "Look at it in the light and you'll recognize it right away."

The sample is two squares, midnight blue and Hershey-bar brown, with a metallic strip. "That's what we call Cashanova, cashmere and super 100 material of Merino wool, with a 24-carat gold thread. A suit in this would cost about \$2,000."

Rather than the customary series of personal fittings, the overseas order is started by the initial 30-minute measurement in Los Angeles. Then the customer slips into a "block coat," a sample jacket relatively close to his physical form. Foster-Hicklin chalks on the required alterations and adjustments, transfers this tailoring shorthand to paper, shoots three polaroid snapshots of the customer's posture and mails out the entire package. In London, cutters and tailors work the changes on paper templates of the "block coat" and, scissors crossed, produce a suit that fits like wallpaper while compensating for the client's bodily variables and deficiencies.

## Embroidery dates back many centuries

TAIPEI — Embroidery is an art that dates back to prehistoric times.

It is believed to have owed its beginnings to the creation of patterns millennia ago when people stitched skins together for their clothing.

The Chinese were the first nation to use silk thread for embroidery.

As is commonly known, sericulture — the rearing and keeping of silkworms for the production of raw silk — originated in China.

Its invention is credited to the Empress Lei Tzu, consort of the legendary Huang Ti (The Yellow Emperor) who ascended the Dragon Throne of the Middle Kingdom in 2697 B.C. Huang Ti himself is also credited with an epoch-making invention — the compass.

During the days of the Chinese Empire, which ended with the establishment by Dr. Sun Yat-sen on New Year's Day 1912 of the Republic of China, the designs on the robes worn by officials denoted their rank.

For instance, no one but the emperor could wear clothes adorned with nine embroidered dragons, the symbol of his supreme rank.

The National Palace Museum and the National Museum of History, two of the greatest museums in the world, include among their treasures unmatched collections of embroidery.

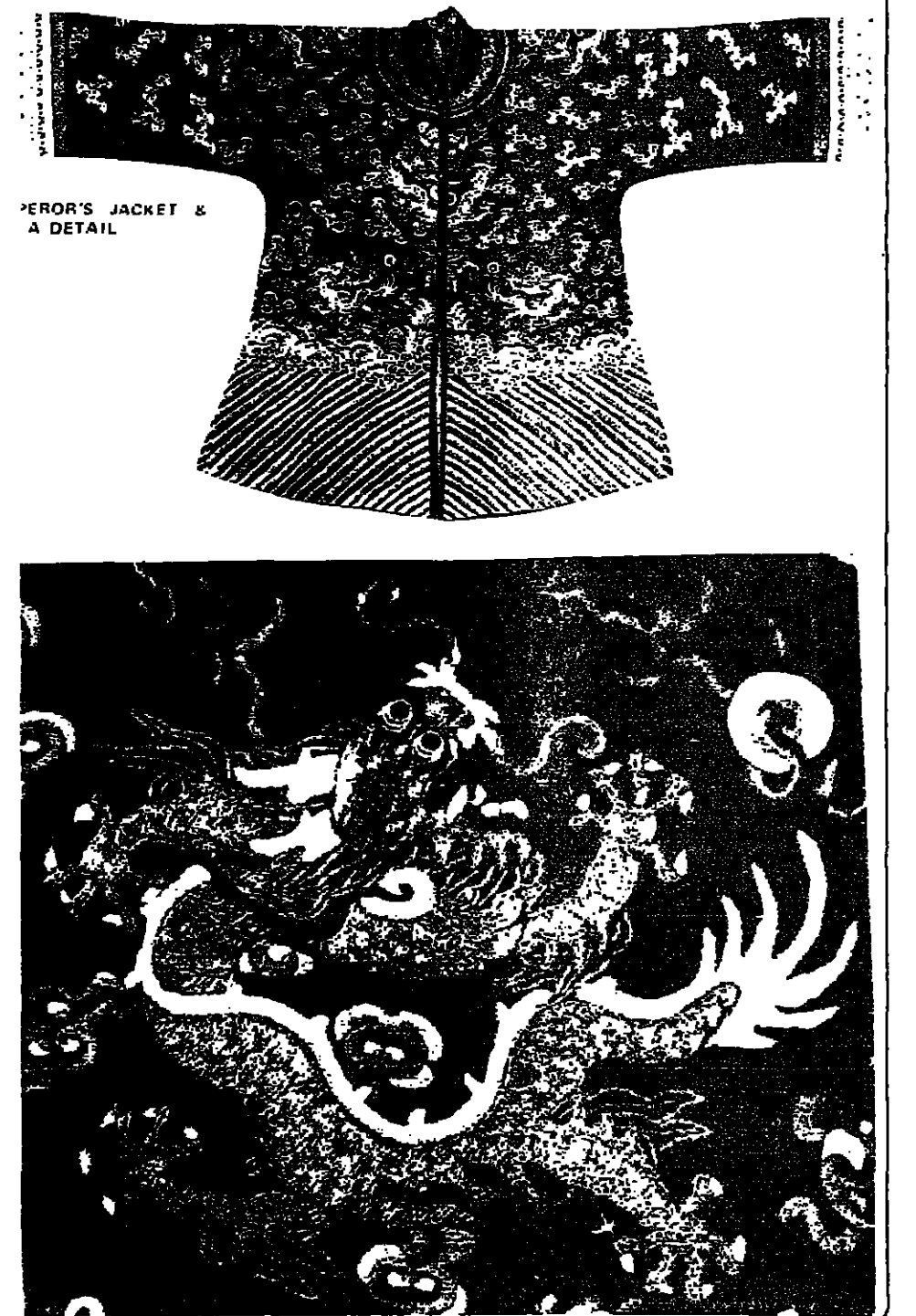
Apart from these collections, there is another one in Taipei that attracts devotees of the art of embroidery.

This one has been gathered by Chang Mu-yang, also known as Milo Chang, and is displayed in the old Japanese-style house in which he lives at 102 Chien Kuo North Road. Chang welcomes visitors but would like them to phone him before dropping in.

Apart from embroidery, Chang also collects other artifacts, among them sculptures and clothing produced by aborigines.

But the artifact to which he is most dedicated is embroidery. "Life is fleeting," he says, "but great art lives for ever."

Photos from his collection by courtesy of Milo Chang.





## As Regan warns

## U.S. House set to battle budget

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R) — The House of Representatives is scheduled to choose between a Republican plan to cut the 1983 U.S. government budget deficit to \$99.2 billion and a Democratic proposal holding it to \$107.5 billion.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Wednesday that failure to pass the Republican version could pose a serious threat to recovery from the American recession.

— which began last July. "We cannot have recovery without a reduction in interest rates and we cannot have a reduction in interest rates without cuts in the deficit," Regan told reporters.

The Senate has already passed its own budget plan, but the house has been bogged down in bitter fighting between Republicans and opposition Democrats and has failed to settle on a compromise. That failure has embarrassed President Reagan, who told Western leaders at the recent economic

summit in France that he wanted to bring down high U.S. interest rates.

The president said earlier the deficit could reach \$230 billion by 1985 if Congress did not take steps to cut federal spending. "We have more votes than they (Democrats) have. I think we are about there," said Congressman Delbert Latta, the senior Republican on the House Budget Committee.

Republican whip Trent Lott said the Republican plan, while not perfect, was better than the "horrendous" alternative of shaky financial markets resulting from failure to agree on a budget. The administration had predicted that the economy would begin to pull out of the recession early this summer.

But Regan and Murry Weidenbaum, the president's top economic adviser, Wednesday cast some doubt on those hopes. "We have not seen the growing signs of recovery that I would have expected at this stage of the (business) cycle," Weidenbaum said.

The Republicans and Democrats have both laboriously worked out new proposals, both of which allow for higher federal spending and taxes than wanted by Reagan. However, the two sides are not very hopeful that their latest efforts for a budget compromise will be any more successful than previous attempts.

Describing his party's latest proposal, House Republican minority leader Robert Michel said: "None of us got everything we wanted."

In another development Undersecretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Beryl W. Sprinkel said the administration "strongly opposes" any proposal to increase the rate of money growth or to raise the money growth targets.

Speaking to the Joint Economic Committee, Sprinkel said that interest rates can only be brought down in three basic ways.

Recalling that the government's program was based on growth, solidarity, and France's active role in the world, Mitterrand said that the result was growth "which is not extraordinary" but which is greater than France's partners were experiencing.

He said: "We have a little more than two percent — I would have hoped for three percent but most of the countries around us have almost zero growth."

However there was scant reference to questions of major concern to observers overseas in recent weeks. These are the persistent fear that the franc might have to be devalued, and the possibility of a movement toward austerity bearing in mind France's weak external trade balance.

Attention has been focused on this by France's apparently low key insistence on inflation at last weekend's economic summit at Versailles compared with its stand on monetary expansion at Ottawa a year ago. But Mitterrand, noting that his administration has recruited 7,000 public servants, including

currency float set up in 1979 and which links most European currencies within set fluctuation bands.

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## Soviets hike oil price by nearly \$2.5

HELSINKI, June 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union raised the price of its crude oil by about the same amount the price of North Sea oil went up last week, the Finnish state oil company Neste said Thursday.

The increase came in negotiations Neste managing director Jaakko Ilamvuoila held in Moscow on Wednesday.

The hike, retroactive to June 1, was "somewhat lower than the \$2.50 per barrel hike Britain and Norway announced earlier for the North Sea oil," according to Ilamvuoila.

Finnish import about 8 million tons, or more than two-thirds of their total supply, from the Soviet Union. Before the hike, they paid about \$31 per Soviet barrel, according to sources in the state oil company.

2,000 policemen, said Wednesday that this trend would be continued in the 1983 budget.

But the president stressed three obstacles encountered during the last year: The world crisis has grown worse with excessive interest rates, varying exchange rates, weakness of the Western alliance, general insecurity and the lack of overall plans.

The economy was in a worse state than the new administration imagined when it came to power a year ago. The monetary system was breaking down, prices were going up, and employment, savings, external trade, industry and agriculture, investment and the domestic market were all in bad shape.

The time needed to coordinate, define targets, and harmonize.

Declaring that the government was entering the second phase of its program, the president said: "We are following the same policy and keeping to the same targets." The government would speed up moves to achieve higher penetration of the domestic market, restructure industry and go for growth. It would also support agricultural output and generally seek to improve the competitiveness of French goods overseas.

wherever possible to save fuel.

To further this aim, the ICAO has proposed routes between the Chinese and Japanese capitals which would permit Chinese airlines to fly over North Korea while Japanese airlines would overfly South Korea.

Japan has agreed to the proposal and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi stressed the necessity of adopting the new routes in a meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua, in Tokyo earlier this month. Huang was quoted as saying that the new routes would save both fuel and time but further efforts would be needed on the issue "because it involves political problems."

Huang, accompanying Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on an official visit to Japan, did not elaborate but Japanese government officials said the problems rest with the Pyongyang government.

The issue is complicated by the web of international relations surrounding the four countries and because North and South Korea have been enemies since the Korean war. North and South Korea do not recognize each other. China recognizes North Korea but not South Korea, while Japan recognizes South Korea but not North Korea.

This resulted in JAL and CAAC adopting the Shanghai staging point when they opened services between the two capitals after Japan and China restored diplomatic ties in 1973.

The Japanese officials said Tokyo cannot accept the North Korean counter-offer to the ICAO proposal that both Japanese and Chinese airlines fly over North Korea.

They said this could be interpreted as recognition of North Korea and could offend South Korea which is already in dispute with Japan over what it considers insufficient economic aid.

Earlier this year, Assad Kotsite of Lebanon, chairman of the ICAO's council, said that Seoul, Pyongyang, Tokyo and Peking had accepted his proposal for the two-route plan, which he said would save the airlines \$10 million a year.

Commenting on Kotsite's statement a Japanese government official said the new routes would not come into being soon. "The ICAO is now coordinating the views of South Korea and North Korea," the official said.

The six tin agreement was concluded on June 26, 1981 after 13 weeks of negotiations during 1980 and 1981. It provides for a buffer stock of 50,000 tons, to cope with fluctuations in rates, and introduction of export controls in the event of rates falling to a low level for a long period.

Food imports cost around \$300 million a month and arms for the war with Iraq \$200 million more, costs that the oil industry was at one point barely able to cover. Last autumn, the exchequer ran out of foreign exchange for two weeks. Oil sales were hit first by production problems and the departure of some technicians. Then Iraq invaded the oil province of Khuzestan. Finally, the world oil glut prompted the desertion of some of Iran's remaining buyers.

Iran responded this year deciding to ignore pricing levels mandated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which it had always been a loyal member. It faced exceptional circumstances. Oil Minister Behkaceh Nabi of Algeria said during a recent OPEC meeting.

As its meagre share of an already over-supplied world market shrank to danger levels, Iran cut prices from \$34 to \$30 a barrel and in the spring secured a major Japanese order for 30 million barrels.

It has also sold oil for as little as \$25 a barrel in the non-contract spot market while declining to endorse an OPEC production-sharing accord that would have pinned it to an output ceiling of only 1.2 million barrels daily.

Even now few factories are running at more than 50 percent of capacity and in many areas severe labor troubles plague production, Iranian economic sources said. But the authorities have revived some joint industrial projects with Western firms that had been abandoned after the revolution and diplomats say government officials are confident of achieving healthy growth rates in a year or two.

Oil will still account for the bulk of

revenue, but diplomats say there have been dramatic changes in the internal economic structure since the revolution. The new leaders have pushed ahead with a rural electrification program intended to boost agriculture, with the aim of making Iran self-sufficient in food and attracting people back to the countryside from hard-pressed cities.

Tehran's population has soared from four million in 1979 to possibly seven million now, with thousands of unemployed peasants living in shanty towns on the edge of the city. But although firmly committed to the need for growth, the Islamic leadership is divided on which direction in economic planning it should take and a land reform program is stalled. Diplomats said there were also disputes over a decision to revive imports of British cars in kit form. Some radicals said cars were luxuries, while others argued that 12,000 assembly workers could be difficult unless given work to do. The second group won and the Talbot Company was told to go ahead with deliveries of 65,000 of the Paykan cars a year.

Diplomats say that divisions over a stalled bill to nationalize foreign trade are based on the question on whether commerce should be controlled by the state or left in private hands.

But they add that the bazaar dwellers form a powerful lobby and are likely to resist any moves toward wholesale state ownership and that the foreign trade law is most likely to turn out a system for licensing imports and exports rather than giving the government full control. A black market persists with irregular supplies of meat offered at three times official prices.

## Dollar rates hold sway

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, June 10 — Fears of a wider Middle East conflict arising out of continuing brutal Israeli attacks on Lebanon have kept the American currency high. This had caused more than one sarcastic comment to be made that the dollar is "floating high on the bodies of innocent civilians in Lebanon."

"There were other causes too such as continuing high Eurodollar interest rates and the apparent lack of progress on the U.S. budget deficit compromise. Undoubtedly though, the American currency has benefited from the Middle East violence."

The dollar markets on the other hand, fluctuated erratically within narrow limits, with the pressure being downwards on the price of gold and silver. Gold traded at around \$327 to \$228 Thursday and silver fell back sharply to \$5.88 in New York from \$5.92 levels. The weekend could still see fluctuations occurring in the price of bullion if the value of the dollar rises further.

In the Eurodollar markets Thursday, the dollar deposits in the longer tenors contributed to the advance, taking the one-year to 15 1/4-15 1/2 percent and the three-month rate to 15 1/4 percent levels. The shorter tenors of under one-month were still weak at 14 1/4-14 1/2 percent levels with the money markets concentrating on the longer tenors in the fear that U.S. interest rates would not fall as rapidly as had been expected for this year.

In the local markets, rial rates stabilized at the 14-14 1/4 levels for most tenors, but there were some initial sharp rises in the shorter tenors earlier in the day. The week-fixed opened at 14 1/4-15 1/4 percent levels.

but some active dealing pushed the rate to 15 1/4 percent levels — the highest for the past two months. Dealers reported that "overnight" funds could still be found at around the 14-15 percent levels and despite the money markets could still find funds to meet interbanking needs. The exchange markets were quiet at first on Thursday with spot rial/dollar rates opening at 3.4300-05 levels, but the higher dollar exchange rates soon encouraged livelier trading with spot levels rising to 3.4305-15 by the close of the session. The total volume of transactions were reported to have been "about average" according to both local and OBU — offshore banking units — in Bahrain.

In the European exchanges, the German mark fell to 2.4150 levels despite more determined Bundesbank support. The French franc fell back to 6.3100 despite assurances from President Francois Mitterrand that the franc would remain within the European Monetary System. The Japanese yen fell to a new low of 249/250.00 at one stage on Thursday, before profit-taking pushed the rate back up to 249.50. The Swiss franc was similarly affected, falling to 2.0880 levels while the British pound fell to 1.7710 levels with the Bank of England providing some support.

LONDON, (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London 326.75  
Paris 325.35  
Frankfurt holiday  
Zurich 325.58  
Hong Kong 331.22

## Nigerian oil output surges

LAGOS, June 10 (R) — Nigeria's oil output is recovering faster than expected after a slump early this year when a glut in the world market encouraged buyers to desert it, informed sources said Thursday.

They said figures collated this week showed May output averaged 1,309,000 barrels daily, compared with fewer than 700,000 at one point during March.

The officials said that North Korea agrees to permitting Japanese as well as Chinese airlines to use its airspace but disagrees with the idea of a route between Tokyo and Peking across South Korea.

At present the specific motive for North Korea's objection to a route overflying South Korea is unknown, although it is believed to be related to Pyongyang's objection to any idea that there are two Koreas. North Korea takes the view that there is only one Korea and the Pyongyang administration of President Kim Il-Sung is its government.

The issue is complicated by the web of international relations surrounding the four countries and because North and South Korea have been enemies since the Korean war. North and South Korea do not recognize each other. China recognizes North Korea but not South Korea, while Japan recognizes South Korea but not North Korea.

This resulted in JAL and CAAC adopting the Shanghai staging point when they opened services between the two capitals after Japan and China restored diplomatic ties in 1973.

The Japanese officials said Tokyo cannot accept the North Korean counter-offer to the ICAO proposal that both Japanese and Chinese airlines fly over North Korea.

They said this could be interpreted as recognition of North Korea and could offend South Korea which is already in dispute with Japan over what it considers insufficient economic aid.

Earlier this year, Assad Kotsite of Lebanon, chairman of the ICAO's council, said that Seoul, Pyongyang, Tokyo and Peking had accepted his proposal for the two-route plan, which he said would save the airlines \$10 million a year.

Commenting on Kotsite's statement a Japanese government official said the new routes would not come into being soon. "The ICAO is now coordinating the views of South Korea and North Korea," the official said.

The six tin agreement was concluded on June 26, 1981 after 13 weeks of negotiations during 1980 and 1981. It provides for a buffer stock of 50,000 tons, to cope with fluctuations in rates, and introduction of export controls in the event of rates falling to a low level for a long period.

Food imports cost around \$300 million a month and arms for the war with Iraq \$200 million more, costs that the oil industry was at one point barely able to cover. Last autumn, the exchequer ran out of foreign exchange for two weeks. Oil sales were hit first by production problems and the departure of some technicians. Then Iraq invaded the oil province of Khuzestan. Finally, the world oil glut prompted the desertion of some of Iran's remaining buyers.

Iran responded this year deciding to ignore pricing levels mandated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which it had always been a loyal member. It faced exceptional circumstances. Oil Minister Behkaceh Nabi of Algeria said during a recent OPEC meeting.

As its meagre share of an already over-supplied world market shrank to danger levels, Iran cut prices from \$34 to \$30 a barrel and in the spring secured a major Japanese order for 30 million barrels.

It has also sold oil for as little as \$25 a barrel in the non-contract spot market while declining to endorse an OPEC production-sharing accord that would have pinned it to an output ceiling of only 1.2 million barrels daily.

Even now few factories are running at more than 50 percent of capacity and in many areas severe labor troubles plague production, Iranian economic sources said. But the authorities have revived some joint industrial projects with Western firms that had been abandoned after the revolution and diplomats say government officials are confident of achieving healthy growth rates in a year or two.

Oil will still account for the bulk of

revenue, but diplomats say there have been dramatic changes in the internal economic structure since the revolution. The new leaders have pushed ahead with a rural electrification program intended to boost agriculture, with the aim of making Iran self-sufficient in food and attracting people back to the countryside from hard-pressed cities.

Tehran's population has soared from four million in 1979 to possibly seven million now, with thousands of unemployed peasants living in shanty towns on the edge of the city. But although firmly committed to the need for growth, the Islamic leadership is divided on which direction in economic planning it should take and a land reform program is stalled. Diplomats said there were also disputes over a decision to revive imports of British cars in kit form. Some radicals said cars were luxuries, while others argued that 12,000 assembly workers could be difficult unless given work to do. The second group won and the Talbot Company was told to go ahead with deliveries of 65,000 of the Paykan cars a year.

Diplomats say that divisions over a stalled bill to nationalize foreign trade are based on the question on whether commerce should be controlled by the state or left in private hands.

But they add that the bazaar dwellers form a powerful lobby and are likely to resist any moves toward wholesale state ownership and that the foreign trade law is most likely to turn out a system for licensing imports and exports rather than giving the government full control. A black market persists with irregular supplies of meat offered at three times official prices.

## Poland flays trade curbs

BUDAPEST, June 10, (R) — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski has called in a speech made available for closer economic integration of Communist countries to counter what he called a Western Economic blockade of Poland.

General Jaruzelski, in Budapest for the annual council of the Communist trade group Comecon, said Poland's enemies had continued to halt stabilization and rouse discontent in the country after martial law was declared last December. They were applying sanctions and discriminatory measures against its economy, he said.

"An economic blockade has been imposed on Poland which hinders the settlement of problems and delays the lifting of the state of emergency (martial law)," he said in a speech to council delegates, released by the official Hungarian news agency MTI.

## France vows to keep on the Socialist track

PARIS, June 10 (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand has pledged his Socialist government to strict controls on its budget deficit and said France remained committed to the European Monetary System (EMS).

At a two-hour press conference, he said that the second phase of his program to renew economic growth and cut unemployment had now begun, but he said there would be no radical changes of policy despite economic problems.

France must now renew its industrial plant, wipe out this year's deficit on social security programs, maintain employment, raise savings and improve social justice, he said.

After a year in power Mitterrand's economic record shows stubbornly high inflation, rising unemployment, a feeble franc and a yawning trade deficit, provoking sharp attacks from the right-wing opposition.

Higher government spending has produced a widening budget deficit and led to persistent rumors that a devaluation of the franc is imminent within the EMS, the joint

currency float set up in 1979 and which links most European currencies within set fluctuation bands.

Recalling that the government's program was based on growth, solidarity, and France's active role in the world, Mitterrand said that the result was growth "which is not extraordinary" but which is greater than France's partners were experiencing.

He said: "We have a little more than two percent — I would have hoped for three percent but most of the countries around us have almost zero growth."

However there was scant reference to questions of major concern to observers overseas in recent weeks. These are the persistent fear that the franc might have to be devalued, and the possibility of a movement toward austerity bearing in mind France's weak external trade balance.

Attention has been focused on this by France's apparently low key insistence on inflation at last weekend's economic summit at Versailles compared with its stand on monetary expansion at Ottawa a year ago. But Mitterrand, noting that his administration has recruited 7,000 public servants, including

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## BRIEFS

BRUSSELS, (R) — France will pay the largest share of Britain's \$850 million 1982 European Economic Community (EEC) budget rebate under EEC commission proposals to be put to foreign ministers, EEC sources said. A commission spokesman said the commission had decided on member states' contributions to the rebate at a meeting Wednesday, but declined to give further details.

AMSTERDAM, (AFP) — The International Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI) wound up its annual conference here with the assurance that Indonesia would get all of the \$1.8 billion it needs next year for development. In fact, the group has already clubbed together more than enough to make up this total.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — The Soviet Union, which is India's top trading partner, has contracted to buy Indian goods worth nearly \$1.8 billion or 90 percent of the agreed target for the current year. Items range from knitwear to engineering equipment. Reporting this the *Economic Times* also said India will import roughly \$1.7 billion worth of goods from the Soviet Union.

LONDON, (AFP) — Loading of oil is proceeding normally at Kharg Island, the main outlet for Iranian crude, despite refusal by Japanese and other shipowners to send tankers there, charterers said here Thursday. After an Iraqi raid two weeks ago, the Japanese Seamen's Union instructed members to refuse to go to Kharg.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipality and Rural Affairs	Fencing the graveyards of Beish villages;	168	2,000	13.6.1982
" "	Renovating the headquarters of Nijran Municipality;	167	500	12.6.1982
" "	Project No. 5809/411/11 relating to Mataan and Musaleya villages;	169/2	750	13.6.1982

## PORTS AUTHORITY

## JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

## SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 18TH SHA'BAN 1402/10TH JUNE 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING :				
Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2.	Norpal Argus	Allreza	Vehicles	9.6.82
3.	Aegle Britannic	A.E.T.	Bagged Barley	9.6.82
4.	Barber Tennessee	Barber	Contra/Gen./Ldg. MTYs	9.6.82
5.	Ibn Sina	Kanoo	Gen./Contra./Steel	7.6.82
6.	Primorje	Attar	Timber	8.6.82
7.	rab Al Hijaz	S.C.S.A.	Gen./Onions	8.6.82
8.	Corrina	El Hawi	Durra	1.8.82
9.	Hellen	El Hawi	Iron/Tiles/Gen.	27.5.82
10.	Pollford	Attar	Contra./Gen.	8.6.82
11.	Maldive Image	O.Trade	Sorghum/Timber/Gen.	4.6.82
12.	Char Ye	Abdallah	Gen/Contra.	8.6.82
13.	Baltic	Attar	Gen./Cnd & Bgd. Food/Rice	6.6.82
14.	Dorthe Oldendorf	Shobokahi	Steel	8.6.82
15.	Axis 1	Star	Durra/Ground/Nuts	31.5.82
16.	Maldive Republic	O.Trade	Gen./Tanta/Tobacco	9.6.82
17.	Medement Carrier	Relaco	Bulk Cement	7.8.82
20.	Serifos	M.T.A.	Reefer/Gen.	28.5.82
21.	Saronic Reefer	O.C.E.	Chicken/Butter	6.6.82
22.	Dimitris-P-Lemos	Barber	Timber	9.6.82
23.	El Obeld	A.E.T.	Durra	25.5.82
24.	Eitoku Maru	O.C.E.	Fruits	5.6.82
25.	Sundance	Star	Barley	7.6.82
26.	Dicle	O.C.E.	Gen./Cnd. Food	9.6.82
27.	Spartan Reefer	O.C.E.	Chicken	7.6.82
28.	Filothel	Alseada	Bagged Barley	4.6.82
29.	Caribbean Universal	Star	Fruits	7.6.82
30.	Lady Medona	O.C.E.	Chicken	1.8.82



All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for Arab News' Friday edition.



WHAT WOULD THEY DO IF YOU CROSS OVER THIS FENCE? WITH YOU IN THE SPECIAL JACKET AND WITH THE FEROCIOUS BEAST LOOKING SO UNHAPPY, DON'T THINK THERE WOULD BE MUCH LEFT FOR THEM TO DO EXCEPT BIDDING YOU A TEARY FAREWELL!

## arab news Calendar

## TV Programs

### SAUDI ARABIA

FRIDAY

8:30 Opening

Quran  
The Friday Edition  
Children's Series  
Arabic Series  
Family Program  
Religious Program  
Quran  
Friday Prayer Live  
Local Program  
Men and Stars  
Religious Talk  
Weekly World News  
Selected Item  
Children's Program  
Cartoons  
Wild Life  
Religious Talk  
English News  
Arabic Series  
Arabic News  
Daily Arabic Series  
Brief Fullscreen Program  
Brief Comedy Series  
Sports

9:00 NBA Basketball 76

9:15 NBA Sports

9:30 Pro Bowlers Tour 2

9:45 Sports

10:00 Children's Show

10:15 Arabic Series

10:30 Mountain Race

10:45 All Creatures Great and Small Horse Show

6:15 Battlestar Galactica  
Super Sports Part 11  
7:05 Han in Han Han  
Line and Sinker  
7:50 To the Manor Born  
Ep. 4: Bee-ater  
8:27 House of the Week  
French Connection 11  
10:00 News

### Bahrain Channel 4

4:00 Quran  
Religious Talk  
4:20 Program Preview  
4:25 Cartoons  
4:40 Big Food and the  
Wild Boys  
5:00 Soccer  
Selected Item  
5:00 Arabic Program  
7:00 Daily Arabic Series  
8:00 Arabic News  
8:35 Local Life Program  
9:00 Cartoons  
9:35 Daily Arabic Series  
10:25 Arabic Film  
11:30 News

### Bahrain Channel 55

6:00 Program Preview  
6:05 Cartoons  
6:25 Different Stripes  
7:00 News  
7:30 Local Cartoons  
8:15 House of Things  
8:35 Magazine  
9:00 News and Comment  
10:15 News Summary

### DUBAI Channel 10

2:00 Holy Quran

2:15 Religious Talk  
2:30 Caravan  
3:00 Local Children's Program  
4:00 Little House in the Prairie  
4:05 Local  
6:50 Our Green Land  
7:00 Religious Talk  
7:30 Local News  
8:00 Dallas  
8:45 The Quran Explained  
9:00 Arabic Drama  
9:15 World News  
10:30 Light on Incidents  
11:00 King Fu

### DUBAI Channel 33

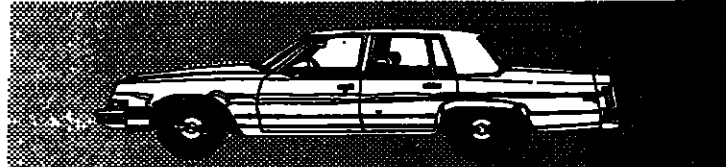
9:00 Holy Quran  
9:15 Cartoons  
9:40 Children's Film  
Foundation  
6:35 The Virginian  
7:30 Local News  
7:40 The Jefferson  
8:00 Dallas  
8:55 Islamic Horizons  
9:05 A Town Like Alice  
10:00 World News  
10:30 News Panorama  
11:00 King Fu

### QATAR

6:00 Quran  
6:15 Religious Talk  
6:30 Cartoons  
6:45 Sports  
7:45 Bob Rogers  
8:30 Comedy  
9:00 News  
9:15 Press Round-up



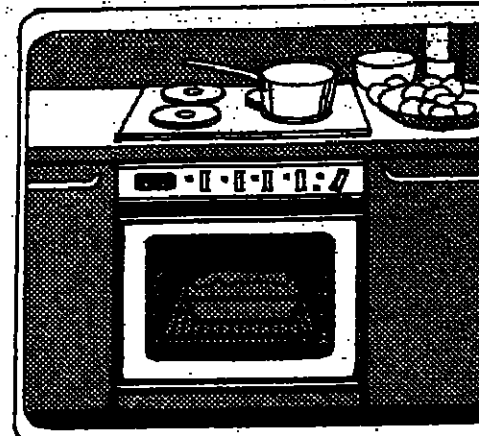
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## Senators support Reagan's arms idea

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has won solid support from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for his ideas on how to achieve nuclear arms reductions with the Soviet Union.

The committee killed a congressional proposal backed by Sen. Edward Kennedy and a large number of other lawmakers to freeze U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms at their present levels. By 10 votes to six, it rejected the resolution, which proposed ending production and deployment of nuclear arms and then negotiating reductions.

Instead, it approved by 12-4 a resolution supporting Reagan's strategic arms reductions treaty (START) proposal to cut U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads by one-third. U.S. and Soviet negotiators will begin discussing the issue of strategic weapons on June 29 in Geneva.

Although there is increasing support among Americans for freezing the number of nuclear weapons at current levels, the administration has rejected the idea, saying it would make Soviet nuclear superiority permanent. In addition to Kennedy, 25 senators and 171 members of the House of Representatives sponsored the freeze resolution.

The Democrats said they would ask the Senate to approve the freeze, but they are even less likely to win there. Nuclear freeze advocates believe, however, that they may be able to win approval from the House Foreign Affairs Committee next week. The proposal's chances when it goes before the full house are uncertain.

The resolution approved by the Senate committee was a compromise drafted by Chairman Charles Percy from 15 proposals on nuclear arms control. Sen. Percy said the nuclear freeze movement in the United States and Europe was a welcome thing that built up support for arms control. But he argued that the number of warheads should be reduced, not frozen at the present high levels.

The resolution, which would become U.S. policy if signed into law by the president, also says the United States should take no action to undermine the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

## Romania purge said linked to economy trouble

BUCHAREST, June 10 (R) — Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu has reshuffled his government and purged his cultural and scientific establishment against a background of growing economic problems. The country is saddled with Western debts of around \$11 billion which have forced it to divert already scarce food from its shops to export markets.

In Bucharest there are long queues for food. Romania is also threatened with the loss of its preferential trade status with the United States unless it allows a significant increase in Jewish emigration. Late last month Romania suddenly announced that Prime Minister Ilie Verdet had been replaced in a government and Communist Party shake-up in which a minister, seven deputy prime ministers and a number of top party officials were dropped.

Named as new prime minister was Constantin Dascalu, a party stalwart and confidant of President Ceausescu, but with no direct experience of the economy, traditionally the chief responsibility of East bloc prime ministers.

In a speech last week, Ceausescu said the government of Verdet, who had been prime minister since 1978, had failed to do its job. "There was a state of affairs that could not be tolerated," he told the party's central committee.

Western diplomats said that in a system where all major policy decisions come from the party, dominated by Ceausescu, the prime minister's removal suggested he was being made a scapegoat for the country's growing ills.

The other prominent victim in the shake-up was Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burlica, whose departure followed the sacking a few weeks earlier of his deputy and a number of high officials in the agriculture sector for alleged financial irregularities.

While Western diplomats said there appeared to have been irregularities in connection with a few large cooperation ventures abroad, some believed Burlica had been made to shoulder part of the blame for the country's foreign debt.

The reshuffle itself, though one of the biggest for years, was not regarded as particularly significant by diplomats here. Ceausescu has a habit of switching around top officials, according to some analysts to prevent them from building power bases.



WATCHING TANKS: A Lebanese villager watches an Israeli Army tank clear the road inside his southern Lebanon village Wednesday as Israeli forces continued their advance. (AP wirephoto)

## W. Germans regard Reagan controversial

BONN, June 10 (AP) — During his visit in West Germany, United States President Ronald Reagan will encounter admirers who regard him as the symbol of a stronger America, and critics who feel threatened by his defense policies.

There can be little doubt that the left-leaning magazine *Der Spiegel* reflected a widespread view when it described Reagan as "the most controversial U.S. president in the postwar era."

Between 100,000 and 200,000 persons are expected to turn out in the streets of Bonn and West Berlin to protest Reagan's support of NATO plans to deploy a new generation of nuclear missiles in Europe starting next year. Sixteen heads of state met in a NATO summit here Wednesday.

*Der Spiegel's* cover this week features Reagan beneath the words: "The Disagreeable Guest." And in West Berlin, where U.S. troops guarantee the city's freedom, the police have given up trying to confiscate anti-Reagan bumper stickers.

But on Saturday, 100,000 persons waved American flags and sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" during pro-U.S. rallies in Munich and Bonn sponsored by the conservative opposition Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union parties.

"Welcome Mr. President," said a heading to a letter from publishing magnate Axel Springer on the front pages of his newspapers *Bild* and *Die Welt*.

"We appreciate that by electing the man

Ronald Reagan, the American people have demonstrated that they are willing once more to accept their historic role as leaders of the free world."

Others took out full-page ads in West German papers this week proclaiming their "friendship with the American people."

Opposition to policies of American presidents is not new in West Germany. During the administration of President Carter, German newspapers and magazines were full of accounts of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's alleged disdain for the chief executive and for the "incalculability" of his policy.

But what separates the critics of Reagan from that of former presidents is the harsh, personal and vicious tone. The new twists parallel a clear increase in anti-foreign feeling among West Germans, which has reached such a level that Schmidt plans a meeting with state governors June 22 to discuss how to counter it.

A leftist magazine in Hamburg sponsored an anti-Reagan poster contest, in which the winning entry showed Reagan as a cowboy with the words "Missiles and Adventure." In Berlin, police decided some of the anti-Reagan banners appearing on apartment houses were so offensive that authorities opened criminal slander investigations against nearly 20 persons.

A popular little ditty entitled "Sun Instead of Reagan" — a pun on the president's surname which is the German word for rain

— has lyrics declaring the American leader comes "bringing weapons and death." It has become an unofficial ballad of the anti-nuclear movement.

The government clearly hopes the visit will help improve Reagan's image and make it easier to support U.S. defense and foreign policies. Federal President Karl Carstens, a leader of the Christian Democratic Union before his election to his present, non-political post, welcomed Reagan's interest in arms reduction talks with Moscow and told the *Bild* that anti-U.S. protesters were "a small minority."

Because it wants to ease U.S.-West German strains, the Bonn government is nervous about the prospect of U.S. television networks zeroing in on planned demonstrations, filling American television screens with scenes reminiscent of Latin American "Yankee go home" protests.

"Pictures flashed via satellite to the United States might bolster the impression of the unreliable Germans, an impression American newspapers and TV have been propagating for months," wrote the business daily *Handelsblatt*.

Schmidt is said to have complained bitterly in private that the burgeoning West German peace movement, which threatens to tear apart his own coalition government, would never have enjoyed such success had it not been for U.S. sabre rattling and intemperate remarks from Washington about prospects for "limited nuclear war" in Europe.

## Orbiting battle stars and laser death beams Americans test feasibility of space warfare

WASHINGTON, June 10 (R) — In a five-story building 12 miles north of Washington, U.S. Army scientists Thursday simulated the explosion of a Soviet nuclear warhead in outer space.

It was the latest in a series of experiments to test the feasibility of space warfare with the Soviet Union — warfare that proponents say could be conducted by orbiting battle stars armed with laser death beams and other devices.

The test at the Aurora simulator in Adelphi, Maryland, subjected delicate space equipment of the sort that might be used in orbital weapons to an intense barrage of gamma and X-rays, army physicist Denis Whitaker told Reuters. Results of the experiment will be kept secret.

The gamma and X-ray barrage, like that emitted from a nuclear blast, produce an extremely powerful electric field known as electromagnetic pulse (EMP) which can play havoc with electronic devices. The job of the 15 scientists working at Aurora is to test ways of protecting such devices against EMP. Some critics of the U.S. space laser program say such weapons, however shielded, are simply too delicate.

A recent article in *Science* magazine entitled "a fatal flaw in the concept of space war" said EMP from even a small nuclear blast just outside the earth's atmosphere could burn out satellites 15,500 miles away. According to the article, it might be impossible to prevent the Kremlin from knocking out an array of expensive U.S. space weapons with a single nuclear blast.

The gamma and X-rays emitted from the blast travel quickly across space, and when they hit such metal objects as satellites they cause major electrical impulses to surge through them, destroying circuitry, the article reported. It said the U.S. military has paid little attention to the dangers of EMP in its work on laser weapons that in theory could attack Soviet spy satellites, defend U.S. satellites from attack and knock down Soviet nuclear missiles in flight.

But the prototypes now being developed might be vulnerable to destruction by EMP, according to the article. Dr. Gordon Soper, a physicist with the Defense Nuclear Agency, countered the criticism. He said ways of "hardening" such devices against EMP are under study and that a protected satellite might survive a blast closer than 25,500 miles.

Whittaker, one of the scientists working at the top secret Aurora installation, said some experiments aimed at protecting delicate equipment have been successful. Pentagon weapons designers are under pressure to come up with space weapons quickly. According to some Pentagon officials, the Soviet Union has already conducted successful tests of its killer satellites and might deploy laser weapons in space as early as next year.

But some U.S. officials are less than optimistic about prospects for protecting U.S. space weapons against EMP.

James Kerr, an EMP expert for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), said it might be theoretically possible to pro-

test such weapons but he told Reuters "the sacrifices in size and weight are pretty grim." He added: "There is no total cure to the problem of EMP."

Concerned officials have said Aurora, the largest such simulator in the world, is nevertheless too small to recreate the actual radiation that would hit a satellite many thousands of miles distant from a nuclear blast in space. They have requested that a larger simulator be built at a cost of \$100 million.

But other officials told Reuters the request has been shelved. They said Aurora was built at a time when U.S. military strategists were concerned chiefly about the so-called collateral effect on satellites of nuclear blasts occurring inside the earth's atmosphere.

It would be much easier to protect orbital weapons against such explosions than against blasts deliberately set off in space, according to one official. But U.S. strategists are now increasingly concerned about a Soviet atomic blast in space aimed at orbiting satellites and laser weapons.

Since the EMP threat is so great, some researchers are working on ways of detecting such attacks in advance and equipping satellites with rockets to boost them out of the danger area.

Other officials say it would be foolish for the Kremlin to ignite a nuclear bomb in space because it could also destroy Moscow's own satellites. But it would be possible for the Kremlin to set the explosion when its own satellites were shielded by the earth, according to some Pentagon experts.

## In future union role Polish leaders remain wary of Walesa thinking

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 10 (AP) — A Polish government official who met recently with interned Solidarity labor leader Lech Walesa held open the prospect of future roles for the suspended trade union movement and its national chairman, but made clear they will have to adhere to state-imposed rules.

The official, Pawel Chocholak, director of the office for cooperation with trade unions, also suggested in an interview with the Associated Press that the Warsaw regime remains uncertain about Walesa's intentions.

Solidarity, which was suspended with the martial law decree last Dec. 13, will not be allowed to pursue "political aspirations running parallel to the policy of the state as it did before" the military crackdown, Chocholak said.

Walesa, Solidarity's national chairman, may play an unspecified role in Poland's future "if he understands the errors he and his trade union have made," he said.

Chocholak, a member of the Polish delegation to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization, said he met for several hours with Walesa May 29 at "his place of internment." Official Polish sources have said that Walesa was moved in mid-May from suburban Warsaw to a rustic lodge in southeastern Poland.

Chocholak, who would not discuss in detail his meeting with Walesa, said that the Solidarity chief "probably understands (he made) a number of errors," adding: "It is difficult to say what his future intentions will be."

Sources in Warsaw have said Walesa, who was interned in the first hours of the military crackdown, is adamantly unwilling to grant major concessions to the government.

Meanwhile, illegal activity has become the "daily duty" of Poles, according to a clandestine pamphlet by Solidarity. The pamphlet *Drak*, one of many clandestine publications available in Warsaw in a survey of the first six months of what the Dec. 13 declaration called a "state of war," stressed that the word "war" was not misplaced.

The Dec. 13 emergency proclamation was issued according to the Polish constitution which allows for certain action in a "state of war," approximating to the Western "state of siege."

The writer of *Drak* said that on one hand the authorities had mobilized the greater part of the armed forces as though preparing to repulse an attack by a powerful enemy, and on the other hand the civilian population was organizing underground activities just as it did in World War II and in other tragic periods of Poland's history. The pamphlet said that the strikes and demonstrations held last month proved the strength of the resistance against the government.

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unsuccessful. Wafa said.

The agency also said that Israeli warships had heavily shelled the southern suburbs of Beirut around 0300 GMT.

Meanwhile, Israel launched two air raids on western suburbs of Beirut, bombing the district known as the "UNESCO" quarter just after midday (1000 GMT) and the sports center half an hour later. Dense smoke hung over the university region. In the UNESCO district, Syrian troops of the ADF occupy a Lebanese barracks.

In Metulla, a spokesman for the Christian enclave in Lebanon headed by renegade Lebanese army major Saad Haddad said that his units had joined the Israeli army in rounding up Palestinians in South Lebanon. He said that "these men know the region like the back of their hands, and they have members

## NATO

700,000 demonstrators rallied in protest against NATO plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe next year unless talks with Moscow bring agreement on arms curbs.

The NATO declaration, drafted by diplomats during weeks of discussions before the summit, said the alliance aimed to prevent war, safeguard democracy and build the basis of a durable peace.

NATO leaders called for responsible Soviet behavior to ease tensions produced by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Polish military crackdown. "Our goal is to develop substantial and balance East-West relations aimed at genuine detente," they declared.

The NATO document reflected pleas by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the alliance leaders for a renewed alliance commitment to detente as well as deterrence.

As demonstrators converged on the park where the rally was being held a man in his early thirties set himself ablaze with petrol and cut his throat, witnesses said. The man, who had been carrying a piece of board bearing the single word "Reagan", was flown to hospital in a critical condition.

Mrs. Thatcher, in a speech at the summit, called for NATO to review its defense spending to ensure the best results. "Unless we can find new ways of using the resources available more effectively, our defense will be eroded," she said. "One member of the alliance after another will be obliged to abandon assets, either military or industrial, that they can no longer sustain."

*Drak* noted however that these dramatic public protests were only a small fraction of resistance in the country which took various forms in everyday life. Many thousands of people were involved in secretly distributing the clandestine press publications, aiding the families of people detained or arrested for political reasons, and rebuilding Solidarity's organization in factories.

But all these relatively minor activities carried the same risk — 10 years jail for violating Poland's emergency laws. *Drak* said that people no longer lived in fear and their morale was boosted by "illegal" activities which had become a "daily duty."

The pamphlet stressed that "the government would never give in to a weak and indecisive people. The authorities must start to be afraid of a confrontation. We can reach this goal only when we have shown military and police apparatus here that society has nothing more to lose."

These bitter comments by Solidarity are being circulated as the government maintains its assertion that the declaration of the "date of war" was "indispensable," because it "strengthened the state and restored law and order."

Deputy Interior Minister Boguslaw Stachura, addressing leading mayors and police chiefs in Warsaw, said the past six months "unequivocally confirmed that the state of war remains an essential factor in the country's stabilization and law and order."

## Oil output falls

PARIS, June 10 (AFP) — Arab oil output in 1981 fell by 16.2 percent to 16.75 million barrels a day from 19.99 million, the Organization of Arab Oil Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has reported in its latest information bulletin.

The decline was caused by lower consumption in industrialized countries, analysts said. But Saudi Arabia, the biggest producer in the Middle East, saw its output fall by only 0.7 percent from 9.9 to 9.83 million barrels a day.

The biggest fall was recorded in Iraq where output fell from 2.64 million to 0.91 million barrels a day — a reduction of 65.3 percent caused by disruption due to the war with Iran. The OAPEC statistics cover the organization's 10 members including Egypt which was suspended as a member after signing the Camp David peace accords with Israel.

Output by the United Arab Emirates fell by 12.3 percent from 1.71 to 1.5 million barrels a day. Bahrain's output was down from 0.048 to 0.046 million barrels a day, while in Algeria the reduction was one percent from 1.02 to 1.01 million. Output in Qatar was down by 14.2 percent from 0.47 to 0.45 million barrels a day.

## Israelis

of their family in each village who will be able to tell them where the Palestinians are hiding."

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said in that pre-dawn shelling battered the coastal strip from Damour to Ouzai, a beach just south of the capital proper. Palestinians said that at 0430 GMT three squadrons of Israeli planes strafed and bombed refugee camps at Ouzai, Khaleel, and on the Doha hills, as well as Bourj Barajneh refugee camp.

Gummen ringed American University Hospital to keep unnecessary traffic away. Extra medical supplies were delivered and radio stations issued urgent appeals for blood, as they have been doing daily since the Israeli onslaught began last Friday.

Lebanon's Central Bank suspended currency exchanges and commercial banks offered only Lebanese money to customers seeking American dollars and British pounds. The most agonizing question on people's minds was where and how badly would the Israelis hit.

Electricity in the capital is only on for four-and-a-half hours each day, while bread and water supplies are scarce. Refugees were wandering desperately from office to office in attempts to leave Beirut. But the only routes open are the Damascus Road, under intermittent Israeli fire, or from the Christian sector.

## Saud

security. Prince Fahd telephoned Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and informed him that the Kingdom had taken a number of decisions to check the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

Prince Fahd reaffirmed the Kingdom's support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and hailed their steadfastness in resisting "the savage invasion." He asserted that the Kingdom's "financial, military and diplomatic capabilities are at the disposal of the Palestinian struggle and the Lebanese people whose sovereignty, independence and unity have been violated by the Israeli aggression."

Prince Fahd also telephoned President Hafez Assad of Syria offering him full support of the Kingdom in resisting the aggression. Prince Fahd expressed his condemnation of the Israeli action which is a continuation of the Zionist policy of expansionism.